The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6672.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1873.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Caldwell's Defense—Reduction of Postal Expenses—The Credit Mobilier Evidence in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Caldwell made his own statement before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections relative to the charges of bribery preferred against him. The statement was very frank and explicit. Mr. Caldwell admitted the payment of the sum of $15,000 to induce Gov. Carney to withdraw from the contest: also the payment of $7,000 to Sidney Clarke, for expenses in past campaigns. Further than that, except the ordinary election expenses, Mr. Caldwell specifically denies that he paid, or authorized to be paid, any sum to any person for any purpose, whatever, connected with his election; that he bribed and offered to bribe nobody; that he never made the statements alleged that the election had cost him any considerable sum; that he never held the conversations alleged to have been held, in which he made such statements, and that the testimony of his physician shows that, at the times named, he was ill in bed in a different city. Mr. Caldwell, upon his oath and honor, solemnly and distinctly denies the truth of all the charges made against him, except the payment of the sums above indicated, and these payments he considers cannot be held to be bribery, either in ethical, legal, or technical sense. Mr. Caldwell's lawyers and friends are confident of a favorable report from the committee.

THE FRANK AND THE POSTAL EXPENSES.

The Postmaster-General has a very practical way of showing his faith in the saving of expenditure which he believes will follow the abolition of the franking privilege. He has informed the House Post-office Committee that he is willing that they should reduce the deficiency estimate in the bill $1,500,000 on this account. He is confident that the receipts of the department will be increased by this amount, if the proper and necessary appropriations are made for the postage of the various departments. Mr. Creswell is also decidedly in favor of reducing the present letter rate to two cents, and has recently submitted some interesting statistics showing that every time the rate of domestic postage has been reduced the revenue has increased. Whether a reduction of one-third the present rate will have that effect remains to be seen.

NATIONAL BANK TAX.

The Banking and Currency Committee to-day agreed to report the bill introduced by Mr. Merriam, requiring the prompt payment of taxes by National banks.

AMES' MEMORANDUM BOOK.

The Poland Committee met this morning, but as no witnesses were present, they adjourned until Thursday. The persons whose presence is awaited are Messrs. John I. Blair and Oakes Ames. The former is summoned at the instance of Mr. Job Stevenson, to tell what he knows about Dubuque and Sioux City matters, and the latter's return with his little memorandum-book is patiently awaited. There are malicious fellows around offering to bet that that memorandum-book, which has been quoted to the detriment of other and purer men, will never be forthcoming. If it never appears the committee cannot do less than to strike out of Ames' testimony every reference to it.

THE TESTIMONY IN THE SENATE.

In the House Judge Poland reported a resolution directing the clerk to certify to the Senate a copy of all the evidence taken affecting Senators. This does not include the testimony affecting the Vice-President. The testimony thus far taken was also ordered to be printed. When the testimony was received in the Senate it was at first laid on the table, temporarily, and afterwards Senator Patterson made a motion to refer it to a special committee of five, and it was so referred. The committee will be appointed to-morrow, so that before the end of the week there my be a Credit Mobilier investigation "No. 3."

LOUISIANA.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections will make a report, or reports, on the condition of affairs in Louisiana in a very short time, probably one day this week. The joint convention of the two Houses to count the electoral vote will be held next week, Wednesday, and the committee intends to present its report in time for the Senate to discuss it and act on it if so inclined before that day. Testimony is still taken, but the facts will not be much in dispute. The questions involved are questions of Constitutional and statute law, and some of them are of very great importance. These questions pertain to the Constitution of the United States, and the State of Louisiana, and the laws of the State and the United States, the questions are of fundamental, and may become of vital importance in national politics, and the debate, when the committee reports, cannot fail to be of great interest.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Senate failed to reach a vote again to-day on the Specie Payment bill. The proposition of Mr. Thurman to make the interest on the bonds two per cent., instead of five, was rejected. The debate indicates that the bill may pass to-morrow.

INAUGURATION.

The preparations for inauguration are going on with much thoroughness. The indications all point to an unprecedentedly large attendance, and the accommodations all over the city are being taken up with great rapidity. It is now decided that the Cadets from the Naval Academy will attend, as well as those from West Point. The former, and probably also the latter, will be quartered, rationed and disciplined precisely as if they were on duty at the academy. A Committee of officers of the Boston Lancers have been here and secured quarters for 120 men. The Duquesne Greys, from Pittsburg, and a whole regiment from New-Haven, are among the latest applicants for quarters.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day gave a hearing to a delegation from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, in favor of the assumption and completion by the Government of the Louisville Canal around the Falls of the Ohio. They also heard a delegation from Philadelphia, who urge that the Government shall assume control of and protect the navigation of the Schuylkill River.

OPERATIONS OF THE SURVEY.

Prof. Hayden in his letter to the Secretary of the Interior, in which an appropriation of $100,000 for next Summer's work is suggested, says: "For the last two years the survey has operated about the sources of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, but the expenses of transportation subsistence and labor are so great that it seems desirable to delay the further prosecution of the work in the North-west until railroad communication shall be established. The Indians, also, are in a state of hostility over the greater portion of the country which remains to be explored. It seems desirable, therefore, to transfer the field of labor for the coming season to the eastern portion of the Rocky Mountain range, in Colorado and New-Mexico. I propose to commence with the southern limit of the belt of the survey of the fortieth parallel, so successfully completed under the direction of Mr. Clarence King. The north limit of the area marked out is latitude forty degrees thirty minutes; the western limit, the east bank on the Green and Colorado Rivers; the eastern limit, the one hundred and third meridian west of Greenwich, extending to the belt southward to the south line of the United States." In this letter the important announcement is also made that Mr. J. T. Gardiner, so long favorably known as the chief topographer of the geological survey of the fortieth parallel, under the direction of Mr. Clarence King, has become associated with Prof. Hayden as chief of the topographical staff. Mr. Gardiner brings with him to this work the ripe experience of ten years of topographical work, extending over an area from the Pacific coast to the east base of the Rocky Mountains.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Mr. W. H. Jackson, the photographer of the exploring expeditions conducted by Prof. Hayden, has prepared five cases of photographs, which will be sent to the Vienna Exposition. The first case contains illustrations of the Three Tetons, the Yellowstone, and the Gallatin; No. 2 illustrates the Hot Spring and Geysers; No. 3 contains views in Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah Territories; No. 4 is made up of photographs of Indians, and No. 5 contains camp views and groups. Most of these photographs are very large, and they are the most superbly-mounted collection that has ever been made in this country, resembling in the excellence of this part of the work the best English mounts. The photographs are themselves very striking, and many of them are very fine, the excellence of the negatives being somewhat variable, as must always be the case in field-work. As a whole, the collection is the finest series of landscape photographs ever made in this country. They number about 200 cards.

THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

Five hundred thousand dollars was yesterday appropriated for the work on the New-York Post-office, which went through the House as smoothly as could be, there being not even an inquiry. It came up in the shape of a Senate Amendment to the bill appropriating money for expenses of the British and American Claims Commission, and was agreed to without objection.

PENSION BILLS.

The House then, in the morning hour, passed a large number of pension bills, and subsequently passed the bill making an appropriation to pay the Montana war claims.

CABLE TO CHINA.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to recommend the bill to incorporate the American, China, and Japan Telegraph Company, with a capital of $10,000,000. Doubts are expressed whether there will be time to report the bill this session.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Speech of the King on His Election by the Assembly—His Cabinet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 4.—The bark D. C. Murray, from Honolulu, which arrived here to-day, brings the news of the ratification by the Legislative Assembly, of the election of Prince Lunalilo as King of the Hawaiian Islands, and his coronation on Jan. 8.

Second Dispatch.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. Feb. 4.—The Cabinet of the new King of Hawaii is composed for the most part of Americans. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is Charles R. Bishop; of the Interior, E. O. Hall; of Finance, Robert Starling; Attorney-General, A. F. Judd.

Upon taking the oath of office, King Lunalilo made an address to the nobles and representatives, saying: "This is the first time in the history of this kingdom that the Legislative Assembly has been convened for the purpose of electing a sovereign. I tender you my thanks for the cordial unanimity and good-will which have characterized your proceedings. Before adverting to any consideration of duty or responsibility, it is becoming, as well as in accordance with the promptings of our heart, to express our sorrow at the sudden death of the illustrious chief, whose successor I am. The late King had decided traits of character. He was enterprising, labored to develop the resources of the country, and extended his protecting hand to the Hawaiian people; he was just to all subjects; was very sensitive to the rights of Hawaiians, and desirous of promoting every project which would advance their interests and increase their numbers. I sympathized deeply with the late King on the gradual diminution of the people, and I need no assurance from you that all reasonable measures to prevent it will meet with your cordial approval. This nation presents a most interesting example in history of cordial co-operation of the native and foreign races in the administration of its government, and most happily, too, in all the relations of life there exists a feeling which every good man will strive to promote. The Government may be said to enter upon a new era on the accession to the throne of every sovereign. It will be an earnest endeavor to sustain the character of the Government in its good repute with other nations, and in this connection it becomes us to cherish a cordial recollection of my lamented predecessors, as well as of the disinterested and patriotic men who aided them in enrolling this Kingdom among the family of nations. It will be my endeavor to sustain the character of the Government transmitted to us. The commencement of my reign is auspicious. Our relations with foreign governments are of the most friendly character, and I am satisfied will continue so if we faithfully discharge our duty, in conformity with the principles of justice and comity recognized among nations. At home there is peace and a reasonable prosperity, which it will be my earnest endeavor to promote. The Islands are capable of a far higher improvement than they have ever enjoyed. They have capacity enough to make a kingdom which shall command the respect of other nations, as well as to give greater comfort and happiness to a far larger number of people. We are fortunately placed by nature on the great ocean highway of nations. The commerce of all flags should be attracted hither by the safety of our harbors, our abundant products and liberal laws, and the regulations of our ports. All legislation in future having in view the proper protection and promotion of our commercial relations shall meet my hearty concurrence. There are circumstances attending my accession which rouse within me a lively sense of gratitude to the people. They have tendered me royalty and their cordial support, and I accept the trust imposed upon me, feeling confidence in the expression so spontaneously made. May the blessing of our Heavenly Father, without which there can be no permanent success, attend our efforts to promote the best interests of the Government and people."

The King then addressed the people to the same purport, and thanked them for the unanimity of voice with which they favor his accession to the throne.

On the occasion of the late King's funeral, there was an imposing military and civic display by the native and foreign population.

Bishop Willis officiated, and the ceremonies were concluded with a royal salute and a requiem march.

THE MODOC WAR.

Movements of Gen. Gillem—Snow—The Wounded in the Recent Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—A dispatch from Yreka says that a fearful snow-storm, last night, stopped the advance of Gen. Gillem's forces, but they expected to reach Van Bremer's Hill to-night. Gillem says he has not yet decided where he will establish his head-quarters—whether on the Point or on Lost River. The General says he will make no move until he has conferred with Col. Wheaton. All is quiet in the front. Stockades have been built in the settlers' region for defense. All the wounded in the late battle are at Fort Klamath, where they are doing well, except Jerry Crooks, who cannot survive. It is thought that Capt. Jack will hold no communication with the Peace Commissioners. Capt. Wright's Company, from Fort Gaston, has not been heard from.

ALBANY.

Prospects of the New City Charter—Probability of the Introduction of an Entirely New Bill—Miscellaneous.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873.

Work has again commenced in both Houses, but the really important business seems to be dragging heavily in the committees, with no immediate prospect of its being got into such condition that it can be acted upon by the Houses. This is especially true of the New-York charter, which, for various reasons, has been unreasonably delayed, and has yet a very uncertain future. The first bill introduced has already fallen behind so many others that if it should be reported to-morrow, of which there is not the slightest chance, it would be far down on the list of general orders. Time was consumed in the first instance by the request for a hearing from the Committee of Seventy, which was properly granted, and that being done, another week was used in the second hearing. The next day, which was Thursday last, the committees got into executive session, and after three hours of hard labor, managed to get through four of the 120 sections which the act will be found to contain when it takes final shape. On Friday the members scattered to their homes, not getting back until last night, and the Senate and Assembly being in session until a late hour there was no opportunity for committee work. It was supposed that some progress would be made to-day, but Senator Woodin having granted a hearing to the German-American Reform organization, which has been fixed for Thursday, another delay has been encountered. It is true that it is intended to keep steadily at work on the charter and have an executive session upon it every day; but so long as it is known that arguments are to be advanced, the committees are certain not to settle down earnestly to their work. It is now evident that the charter will not be reported this week, but it is hardly probable that it will be kept back much longer than next week. Opinion has now been so well defined that there is no serious opposition to the bill in its general features, and when the committees report, the measure will doubtless be made a special order. When it does get into the Senate and Assembly it will very probably be found to be in an entirely different form, as there is a growing sentiment in the committee in favor of substituting an entirely new bill for the one now before them, and instead of tinkering up the old charter, make an entirely new one. A bill for this purpose, entitled An Act to provide for the government of the City of New-York was hastily compiled and printed from the law as it now stands and the proposed amendments, which is now being examined by several members of the committee, and will be used as the basis of the new law. By taking this course the members believe that they can save much time, and in the end secure a much better law. There is as great anxiety in the committees as among the public that a conclusion shall be reached as soon as possible, but they are determined to progress slowly enough to know, all the time, exactly what they are doing. This being the case, the work of preparing the charter will prove to be tedious.

Several other important matters are progressing before the committees, and among them the Police Justices bill before the Judiciary Committee, upon which a public hearing will be given to-morrow. The bill has been entirely recast by Mr. Opdyke, and in its present shape cannot fail to receive the approval of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton will be here to speak in support of the bill, but it is not known who will have the hardihood to appear as advocates of the retention of the present police magistrates. Whoever they may be they will waste their breath, as there is an unalterable determination to make an end of these magistrates and provide for successors who shall be of some value in preserving the peace of the City.

Very little beyond routine business was transacted in the Senate. A large number of local bills were progressed, and each calling for some discussion, the sitting was prolonged into the afternoon; and finally adjourned to check a rather excited debate on building a swing bridge over the Erie Canal in Syracuse. This morning the bill for amending, chiefly in minor matters, several provisions of the existing law in relation to our State Prisons, came up in Committee of the Whole, and some general discussion took place on the management of our prisons, rather damaging to the institution at Auburn. Senator Johnson moved as an additional section to the bill that ten hours should be a day's work in our prisons. He had positive information that at Auburn eight hours was a day's labor, and the work was so jobbed out there that a convict of ordinary industry could do his daily task in four or five hours. The proposed amendment seemed to meet with favor, but the discussion on it threatening to run into a political debate on the relative merits of Democratic and Republican management, Senator Woodin moved that the committee report progress on the bill in order to allow time for further inquiry, and the suggestion was adopted.

Senator Robertson introduced a bill relating to challenge of jurors, abolishing the time-honored institution of triers, and giving the Court sole power to try the causes of challenge. It also gives the prosecution as many peremptory challenges as the common law now gives the defense. Another bill, presented by Senator Madden, varies the practice in Courts of Justices of the Peace, by providing that when a summons is served, the plaintiff may have a copy of his complaint served with it; and, if at the time of the return of the summons, the defendant does not appear, the Justice shall award the plaintiff the damages claimed by him.

A concurrent resolution was offered in the Senate, this morning, by Mr. Chatfield, instructing the representatives of the State in Congress to oppose the project for the purchase of the telegraph lines now operated by the various companies throughout the country. Under the rule, the resolution lies over, without debate, and it is scarcely probable that it will meet much opposition when it comes up again to-morrow.

During the morning session the Assembly was exclusively employed upon general orders in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Swain, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Couchman, and Mr. Blackie, of New-York, (the latter being the first of the new members called to preside, and acquitting himself with credit), presiding. A large number of special and local bills were ordered to a third reading, but one of these, authorizing the erection of water-works in a village, was killed by Mr. Husted, on whose motion it was recommitted to the Committee on Local and Special Laws, with instructions to prepare a general law upon the subject. The precedent thus set might be profitably followed in many other matters coming before the Assembly.

Almost the only bill ordered to a third reading of general interest was that of Mr. Blumenthal, to punish the careless use of fire-arms, which is as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person who shall intentionally, without malice, point or aim any fire-arms at or toward any other person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not more than $50, and not less than $5.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall discharge, without injury to any other person, any fire-arms, while intentionally, without malice, aimed at or toward any person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine of not more than $100, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall maim or injure any other person by the discharge of any fire-arm pointed or aimed intentionally, but without malice, at any such person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than two years.

SEC. 4. Any person maimed or wounded by the discharge of any firearms as aforesaid, or the heirs or representative of any person who may be killed by such discharge, may have an action against the party offending to recover damages therefor.

SEC. 5. This act shall not apply to any case where firearms shall be used in self-defense, or in the discharge of official duty, or any case of justifiable homicide.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

Taxing Bonds and Mortgages—The Harbor-Masters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Important action was taken late this afternoon in the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means. The question of exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation was decided, and, by a vote of 5 to 3, the committee ordered the bill to be favorably reported. The members voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Fort of Oswego, Husted of Westchester, Jacobs of Kings, Clarke of New-York, and Whalien of Orleans; and those voting in the negative were Messrs. Brewer of Chautauqua, Beebe of Sullivan, and Van Duzen of Ontario. The bill will be reported to the House to-morrow, and thus, after a series of efforts protracted through several years, this important question will come up fairly for discussion. There is little hope that it will pass in the comprehensive shape in which it will come from the committee, and the most that the friends of the measure expect is to pass it in such form that its provisions will apply only to the Counties of New-York, Kings, and Westchester. It is greatly desired to pass the bill so that it will apply to the whole State, but its friends being aware that this is an extra difficult undertaking, are disposed to take what they can get, and have it apply to those sections where it will be most beneficial.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

In the Assembly Committee on Cities question of granting the Seventh Regiment a site for an armory on Reservoir-square was under consideration. Col. Emmons Clark, Major Smith, and Quartermaster Weed appeared before the committee, submitted their arguments in favor of the project, and a bill which they had prepared to accomplish it. The portion which directs the Board of Supervisors to appropriate $100,000 to build the armory was received with more questions, and the bill was referred to Mr. Opdyke to prepare it so as to suit the ideas of the committee. There is some opposition to the scheme among owners of property and residents in the vicinity of the square, and notice has been received by telegraph this evening from some of those that it will be opposed.

THE HARBOR-MASTERS.

This evening a caucus of the Republican Senators was held in the Senate Chamber, with Mr. McGowan in the chair. The subject of the confirmation of the Harbor-Masters whose cases have not been acted upon was under consideration, and there was a very general and free interchange of views. The conclusion reached was, that unless the committee to whom the matter was referred have some specific charges to present, all of those whose cases were laid over will be confirmed. This practically settled the question.

EVENING SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

This evening the Assembly transacted a vast amount of business in Committee of the Whole, and at the close of the session the astonished clerks discovered that the general orders had been exhausted, as there was not a single bill left for consideration, a thing which did not happen during the whole of last session. Since this morning, thirty-nine bills have been ordered to a third reading, and to-morrow will be almost exclusively occupied in disposing of as many of them as possible. To-night Mr. Lynde, Mr. C. G. Cornell, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Clapp, Mr. Batcheller, and Mr. Burns, were successively in the chair. The bills acted upon were without exception local, and so many of them referred to Yonkers and other towns of the County, that "Denny" Burns finally was incited to move that Friday and Saturday be set apart to the business of Westchester County, in order that the Assembly may have some time to attend to something else. In the hilarity caused by this sally, adjournment was carried.

LE BAL DES CUISINIERS.

Irving Hall was crowded, last night, by an assemblage gathered with an unusual purpose. As a rule, ball-goers are attracted to reunions by the inducements of the order of dancing, and the matter of supper is held a question of detail. Yesterday's reunion at Irving Hall offered an exception to the custom. A large number of the guests were assembled with special intent to enjoy the post-festal banquet, and although the music found a myriad feet to keep time to its measures, it is quite certain that no dancer lost sight for an instant of the midnight hour, at the stroke of which the promises of the *menu* were to be tested. The object of the *Bal des Cuisiniers* is well known. The Culinary Philanthropic Society includes about 140 members, and these give, annually, a ball, with a view to swelling the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of supporters of the association. As the invitation embodies an admission to the supper-room, a repast is provided by means of donations—in edible form—from all the principal cooks in the City. The result may be surmised, but it can surely not be pictured to one's self, save after a tour of inspection among the wonders of subterranean Irving Hall. An endless series of tables upheld masterpieces of the culinary art, of all kinds and dimensions. The pen of Rabelais would be needed to even outline the marvels thereupon exhibited. Here, borne on waves of greenest Montpellier butter, floated a gigantic salmon, lifelike in attitude and in color. There rose a very pyramid of scarlet lobsters, each, seemingly, struggling to attain the apex of the structure. Adjoining the salmon is a monster bass, whose tints, for variety and sheen, could not be outdone by the most imaginative and skilled of painters. Further on is a *cochon de lait*, so muffled in richness that it appeared to have been exposed to a snow-storm for days, if not weeks. A magnificent boar's head, prepared after the best precepts of pictorial *charcuterie*, follows, and close thereunto rises a tree bending under the weight of brightest birds. As for the architectural achievements of the purveyors of the dessert, these were altogether too elaborate for aught but photographic reproduction. Castles, temples, and landscapes, done in sugar, in nougat, or in spermaceti, were more plentiful than *Claude Melnotte*, in his wildest fancies, could ever have described to his mistress. Of the less spectacular dishes, (if we may use the word,) there was an interminable variety: A small bear, deliciously cooked and presented, most unobtrusively, to the gastronomic gaze, was among the *morceaux*, which appealed with most eloquence to the genuine *gourmet*. Of the incidents of the ball itself, there is naturally little to be said. The music was good and, as noted above, the dancing was continuous. After midnight the excellences of the supper were under criticism, without an instant's interruption, and until a very early hour in the morning, compliments for the caterers below, as well as for the management of affairs above, flowed unceasingly. M. Felix Deliée, President of the "Société Culinaire Philanthropique," is entitled to a liberal share of the credit due the organizers of so successful a reunion. M. Jean Ludin, who presided over the banquet-board, is mainly to be praised for its admirable preparation. But M. J. G. Torrilhon was the leading spirit during the proceedings of the night, and the guests of the association are all under a heavy indebtedness to him for acts of attention and courtesy rarely to be ascribed to overtaxed committee men.

FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

The Great Ball at the Academy Last Night—Large Attendance and Entire Success.

The seventeenth annual Charity ball took place last night at the Academy of Music. The ball season of the present Winter has been a more than ordinarily brilliant one, and had it terminated last night it would have ended even more gloriously than it began. The first really important and extensive ball of this season was that of the Infant Asylum, being the initiatory one of what will doubtless prove a long and successful series. Every effort that fashion and influence could bring to bear was exerted by the Infant Asylum Managers to insure the complete success of that undertaking. Indeed, a very generous and spirited rivalry seemed to exist between the managers of the two institutions.

There is no doubt but the Charity Ball was, last night, a complete and brilliant triumph, and surpassed all the charity balls of the last sixteen years. The most important and desirable element of a charity ball is its financial results, and last night's receipts have been extremely gratifying to those who have labored so long and earnestly in the preparations. The receipts amounted to $19,000, a sum largely in excess of any previous year, while the expenses of the night showed no marked increase over the last eight or ten balls. Nearly $17,000 will be thus added to the funds of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and the sphere of the Charity's usefulness will be materially increased. The excitement attendant upon last night's ball was far greater than observed for many years past, the crowd and crush being unprecedented.

THE DECORATIONS.

The rules of the Academy of Music prohibit any very elaborate decorations, and the charitable object of last night's ball furnished an excellent reason for unnecessary outlay in this respect. The decorations, however, were both tasteful and appropriate. The background of the stage consisted of an entirely new and exquisitely-painted Italian garden scene, by Maynard Lewis. The scene inclosed the whole stage, from the proscenium to the rear wall, and when the platform was thronged with dancers formed a magnificent picture. In front of this scene was the device "Charity," in bright gas jets, and four handsome chandeliers inside the proscenium arch completed the decorations of the platform. Four large vases of real flowers were placed under the proscenium boxes, and diffused a grateful fragrance throughout the building.

The ball was opened at the early hour of 10¼, when about 1,500 persons were present. A very brilliant overture by Sporatini was played at this hour by Grafulla's military band, after which the same band played the grand march of "The Crown Prince of Prussia," by Kouski. The magnificent strains of this march seemed to rouse up the guests who, sauntering through the corridors or lounging in the boxes, immediately seized their partners and prepared for the promenade. Mr. Arthur Leary and Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, the latter in a green silk, led the promenade, followed by Mr. Leonard Jerome and Mrs. Garner, S. C. Coale and Mrs. Sherman, Henry Clews and Mrs. Felt, J. Garner Sherman and Mrs. Wallack, Mr. Smith and Mrs. Wells.

The first quadrille consisted of Mr. Arthur Leary and Mrs. Barlow; Mr. Henry Clews and Mrs. Felt; Mr. Leonard Jerome and Mrs. Garner; Mr. Sherman and Mrs. Lester Wallack.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. Dinsmore, Jr., Judge Charles P. Kirtland, ex-Mayor Gunther and lady, Gen. Arthur, Collector of the Port; ex-Collector Thomas Murphy and Miss Murphy, Col. F. E. Howe, Mr. Budd, Mrs. J. T. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Garner, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mr. Richard Schell and lady, Miss Elsie Barlow, Miss Hargous, Miss Gandy, Mr. Emil Lorsch and lady, Mr. Joseph Aaronson, Gen. F. Barlow, Mr. William Cutting and lady, Mr. William T. Garner, Hon. Augustus Schell and lady, Mr. E. W. Stoughton, Mr. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. D. Kingsland, Mr. Joseph F. Lone and lady, Mr. A. B. Stockwell and lady, Mr. W. W. Sherman, Gen. Hancock and lady, Mrs. John Hadden, Mrs. William D. F. Manice, Mrs. John Hoey, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. W. M. Hegeman, Mrs. James Morris, Mrs. William Hoyt, Mrs. Charles W. McCune, Mrs. James Augustus Hamilton, Mrs. George Morgan, Mrs. Charles H. Isham, Mrs. Thomas Murphy, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. John McKeon, Mrs. Lewis C. Jones, Mrs. John R. Marshall, Mrs. Charles E. Jones, Mrs. Henry I. Nicholas, Mrs. L. T. Jones, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Woolsey Johnson, Mrs. C. L. Perkins, Mrs. Edmund Knower, Mrs. Henry B. Renwick, Mrs. Edward Kemeys, Mrs. E. Raymond, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, Mrs. Samuel Keyser, Mrs. John Riley, Mrs. James H. Robb, Mrs. Montgomery Throop, Mrs. W. G. Ray, Mrs. Tighe, Mrs. H. M. Ruggles, Mrs. William Turnbull, Mrs. Phoenix Remsen, Mrs. L. Turnure, Mrs. H. de B. Routh, Mrs. William P. Talboys, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, Mrs. Mahlon Sands, Mrs. Shilito, Mrs. Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Steward Slosson, Mrs. Russell Stebbins, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. Barritt Shephard, Mrs. E. W. Stoughton, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. Caleb W. Sanford, Mrs. Francis Skiddy, Mrs. Clarence A. Seward, Mrs. E. S. Sanford, Mrs. George T. Strong, Mrs. Douglas Taylor, Mrs. Alexander Taylor, Mrs. James S. Thayer, Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Mrs. Fred. D. Tappen, Mrs. E. G. Tinker, Mrs. James E. Tolfree, Mrs. R. H. Townsend, Mrs. Montagnie Ward, Mrs. S. J. Warren, Mrs. Mary C. Whitney, Mrs. J. L. Wallack, Mrs. Wm. H. Wells, Mrs. J. Kearney Warren, Mrs. E. H. Wootten, Mrs. Joel Wolfe, Mrs. Wm. P. Wright, Mrs. S. H. Wales, Mrs. Geo. H. Warren, Mrs. Coventry Waddell, Mrs. Samuel Wetmore, Mrs. V. B. Wilcoxson, Mrs. Yznaga, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. Averell, Mrs. Abecasis, Mrs. Wm. H. Appleton, Mrs. Daniel F. Appleton, Mrs. J. Lloyd Abbot, Mrs. James H. Banker, Mrs. Botassi, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. George F. Betts, Mrs. Ashbel H. Barney, Mrs. C. P. Burdett, Mrs. Lewis B. Brown, Mrs. Edmund Benedict, Mrs. John Bryan, Mrs. Robert L. Cutting, Mrs. A. B. Cornell, Mrs. Horace F. Clark, Mrs. Alfred Clark, Mrs. Heyward Cutting, Mrs. Wm. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, Mrs. W. Dinsmore, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Francis H. Dykers, Mrs. John W. Ellis, Mrs. F. G. Eldridge, Mrs. Fremont, Mrs. A. French, Mrs. W. A. Frazer, Mrs. C. de P. Field, Mrs. John Bleecker, Mrs. John Bloodgood, Mrs. Chas. H. Berryman, Mrs. C. C. Baldwin, Mrs. D. F. Blodget, Mrs. Edward Clark, Mrs. Wm. Chamberlain, Mrs. David Crawford, Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Mrs. T. Hicks, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. R. S. Hone, Mrs. Henry Hills, Mrs. Francis W. J. Hurst, Mrs. Meredith Howland, Miss Rachel Hunter, Mrs. R. W. Howes, Mrs. Henry A. Hurlbut, Jr., Mrs. Franckiyn, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Mrs. George Fearing, Mrs. Edmund M. Felt, Mrs. Frederick Gibert, Mrs. Thomas Garner, Mrs. Shepard Gandy, Mrs. Wm. T. Garner, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Henry Leavitt, Mrs. Charles A. Lambard, Mrs. Edwin Ludlow, Mrs. Philip Livingstone, Mrs. Isaac P. Martin, Mrs. Joseph Marie, Mrs. F. H. Macy, Mrs. John McGinnis, Mrs. William Morgan, Mr. Charles C. Allen, Gen. Chester Arthur, Mr. Abecasis, Mr. Jas. Gordon Bennett, Mr. Lansdale Boardman, Gen. F. C. Barlow, Mr. C. F. Blake, Mr. Horace Barry, Mr. Eugene Bogert, Mr. Clark Bell, Mr. Francis G. Brown, Mr. J. M. Bailey, Mr. Geo. H. Bend, Mr. J. M. Bundy, Mr. Richard Butler, Mr. Frederic Bronson, Mr. Paul Bajnotti, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. Horace B. Claflin, Mr. S. B. Chittenden, Mr. G. W. Cotterell, Mr. H. B. Crosby, Gen. Dix, Mr. William P. Douglas, Mr. Samuel B. Dana, Mr. Robert De Camp, Mr. Richard S. Dana, Dr. Richard H. Derby, Mr. Charles C. Dodge, Mr. Cornelius Du Bois, Jr., Mr. Edward Delafield, Mr. Maturin L. Delafield, Mr. Henry L. Dyer, Mr. John H. Draper, Mr. James Bleecker, Mr. Israel Corse, Mr. Samuel Chase Coale, Mr. W. H. Colhoun, Mr. Wm. Cutting, Mr. Henry Clews, Mr. William Cooper, Mr. H. G. Chapman, Mr. Walter Clarkson, Mr. Samuel Craig, Mr. Wm. F. Corne, Dr. Thomas Cottman, Mr. Edward Cooper, Mr. Roswell L. Colt, Mr. Robt. Remsen Crane, Mr. J. C. Gray, Mr. Fred. Goodridge, Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mr. Martin E. Greene, Mr. Andrew H. Green, Mr. Joseph A. Gargiulo, Mr. Charles A. Dana, Hon. Noah Davis, Mr. Newton Dexter, Mr. Henry P. Delafield, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, Mr. Samuel Fales, Mr. Henry Fitzhugh, Mr. Louis Fitzgerald, Mr. Dudley Field, Jr., Mr. Josiah M. Fiske, Hon. E. L. Fancher, Mr. Charles L. Frost, Mr. H. C. Fahnestock, Mr. J. P. Giraud Foster, Mr. T. St. Clair Grant, Mr. George Jones, Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, Mr. D. Kingsland, Mr. Luther Kountze, Mr. George G. Kellogg, Dr. Edward G. Loring, Mr. Geo. Griswold Gray, Mr. Wm. H. Guion, Mr. Theodore K. Gibbs, Mr. Wm. M. Hoes, Col. John Hay, Mr. George Hoffman, Mr. John Henry Hall, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, Dr. J. J. Hull, Hon. John T. Hoffman, Gen. Hancock, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mr. Fletcher Harper, Jr., Mr. R. R. Hazard, Mr. Geo. H. S. Hill, Hon. Thomas Hillhouse, Mr. John Heckscher, Mr. Woodbury Langdon, Mr. Arthur Leary, Mr. Loubat, Mr. R. Cam'e Livingston, Mr. Edward Luckemeyer, Dr. R. M. Markoe, Mr. J. Appleton Morgan, Mr. T. Hammersley Morgan, Mr. Wm. J. Mills, Mr. Sylvanus J. Macy, Lieut. McGowan, Mr. A. P. Montant, Mr. Wm. K. McCläes, Mr. W. H. Morrell, Hon. Benj. F. Manierre, Mr. L. P. Morton, Mr. Henry Morgan, Mr. Geo. W. McCullum, Mr. Harry E. Hov, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Mr. J. Chester Loebes, Mr. Richard Irvin, Jr., Dr. W. W. Jones, Mr. C. H. Jacquelin, Mr. H. A. Johnson, Mr. Louis J. Jennings, Mr. G. Natorp, Hon. William Orton, Mr. Walton Oakley, Mr. Devereux Pennington, Mr. J. Fred. Pierson, Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Mr. D. Archie Pell, Dr. J. W. McLean, Gen. McDowell, Mr. Theo. Moss, Mr. Norman T. Melliss, Mr. Manton Marble, Mr. Ridgeway Moore, Mr. Luther R. Marsh, Mr. Thomas Nast, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Hon. Augustus Schell, Mr. Isaac Sherman, Dr. Marion Sims, Mr. Eugene Thorn, Dr. G. T. Thomas, Mr. Samuel G. Thompson, Mr. Arthur Peabody, Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, Gen. Horace Porter, Mr. Charles H. Phelps, Mr. J. D. Price, Mr. Lloyd Phoenix, Mr. Thomas Pearsall, Mr. Fred Richardson, Mr. Chandler Robbins, Mr. Livingston Rogers, Dr. J. B. Reynolds, Mr. Edward S. Renwick, Admiral Rowan, Col. Reed, Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, Mr. G. Toron, Col. John Tracey, Mr. Edward M. Townsend, Mr. Charles E. Tweed, Mr. Alexander Taylor, Jr., Mr. T. Van Rensselaer, Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, Mr. William M. Vermilye, Mr. Jules Vatable, Mr. Albert Van Warner, Dr. Thomas Ward, Hon. John E. Ward, Dr. Lockwood Woodruff, Mr. John Whipple, Mr. Alfred C. White, Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Mr. Jesse Seligman, Mr. Gilliat Schroder, Mr. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. Richard Schell, Gen. Alex. Shaler, Mr. Edward Sandford, Jr., Mr. H. Erskine Smith, Mr. Rudolph Schack, Mr. A. B. Stockwell, Mr. W. A. Wheelock, Mr. Theodorus Woolsey, Col. Alfred Wagstaff, Dr. Gustavus Winston, Dr. J. P. P. White, Mr. Henry Walter Webb, Mr. Russell Wetmore, Dr. R. F. Wier, Dr. Walker, Gen. Rufus Ingalls and lady, Mr. Edward Cooper, Mr. J. B. Girard Foster and Mrs. Foster, Mr. Henry J. Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Moss.

THE TOILETS.

Mrs. Anthon Barber wore a lovely dress of rose-colored silk, ruffled with rose-colored grenadine, edged with Valenciennes lace; corsage low, with bretelles and bodice of plum-colored velvet; court train of plum-colored velvet, lined with rose-colored silk, and faced with deep Valenciennes lace, set on so that the edge fell below the velvet.

Mrs. Emuel Southwick, a blonde, was dressed in gris white silk en train, trimmed with two narrow ruffles of the same; over-skirt of black point arranged en tablier in front, and profusely trimmed with crimson and saffrona roses and buds, the flowers forming a complete wreath about the skirt, and festooning the panier, which was formed by looping up the train breadth; corsage a la Greque, with roses on the left shoulder; hair in white powder, puffed, and rolled, and ornamented with an aigrette of diamonds.

A brunette lady, wearing her hair in full puffs, and heavily powdered, wore a dress of lavender glacé en train, petticoat en tablier, trimmed with narrow flounces, over-dress lavender crepe Français, bouffant, caught up with white and gold artemesias.

A very pretty dress worn by a brune, was a white Brussels net, made over a white silk petticoat, the back breadths made en train, trimmed with wide ruffles of net, each ruffle relieved by narrow black velvet.

Mrs. Erzenger, Box No. 8, wore a dress peculiarly arranged, of salmon pink silk and gray, flouncing of gray and pink alternating, the train overskirt of gray with revers of pink, and edged with exquisite French blonde. Her friend, Miss Conckling, wore a dress the complement of hers, the blue replacing the pink.

Miss Cheverick, in heavy white gros grain, with transparent overdress of tulle.

Mrs. Sheridan Shook, in gris satin overdress, entablier with deep points, and overloaded with embroidery; petticoat ruffled with blue satin, each ruffle again ruffled with white satin and bound with blue; point lace drapery underneath the overskirt; embroidery looped up with paraquets with bird of paradise tails; train turned back with white satin, lace looped with sprays of damask and blush crushed roses.

A brunette wore a dress of orange gros grain en train, heavily trimmed with point Alençon, the panier formed of loops of the silk, heavily corded with the same. A lady with her wore a glacé of pale lemon color, relieved with white and trimmed profusely with white roses and Alençon point.

Miss Gunther wore a rose-colored silk, with brocaded grenadine overdress of the same shade.

Miss Isaacs, a brune, of West Fourteenth-street, drab silk, with overskirt of blue satin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

A dress of white satin was worn, with overdress of white satin striped grenadine, profusely ruffled, and ornamented with trailing vines of water-lilies and buds.

A white pouit de soie petticoat, ruffled alternately with silk and lace; overdress white poult de soe, embroidered in colors.

Mrs. Morse, of Murray Hill, wore a very elegant costume of pale-blue silk, relieved by salmon and trimmed with honiton point; hair rolled back from the forehead and worn in close frizzed puffs at the back of the head.

Mrs. Chase, of Fifth-avenue, in puce-colored velvet, trimmed with chantilla lace, parma violets in her hair, opal poult de soie, skirt en train, with box-plaitings, bound with rose de chine; over dress heavily brocaded in colors and edged with point de Venice—hair in puffs, diamond aigrette.

Mrs. De Forrest, a brunette, in pale salmon gros grain, corsage low, pointed waist, skirt en tablier, with court train richly trimmed with point lace; hair worn off the forehead and high on the crown a single red rose.

Mrs. Casselar, white satin, and exquisite French tulle overdress; corsage pointed, and bouquet de corsage of white crushed roses.

A tall and elegant blond, in pale green de nil silk, en train, trimmed with flounces edged with bullion fringe, corsage high, double collarette of Mechlin lace, pearl ear-drops and pin, hair frizzed upon the forehead, and in smooth puffs from the nape of neck to crown of head, an aigrette of silver-brown leaves in the side-puffs.

Mrs. A. W. Kissler, a Parisian lady, was elegantly attired in a cream-white robe of silk, with court train, heavily flounced, and petticoat ruffled in narrow rows. Lace, point d'Alençon; jewelry, diamonds.

A robe of opal silk, relieved by alternate ruchings of opal and rose de chine; pannier bouffant; corsage low; bretelles of round point; point lace half shawl, arranged to cover the pannier.

Salmon-colored gros grain, with ruchings and rosettes of roses; corsage, low, trimmed with lace and roses, ornaments of rose coral. Hair dressed with saffron tea roses, carnations, geranium leaves, and smilax.

Flesh-colored poult de soie, short ruffled tablier front, deep flounces at back, ruffles and flounces faced with rose velvet.

Brunette rose-colored gros grain, with ruffles and puffs of the same, puffs covered with tulle, the tulle again covered with exquisite Honiton point; water lilies, bouquet de corsage, and looping up the pannier.

Bright cream colored glacé silk, skirt trimmed with alternate ruffles of silk and crepe lisse of the same color, turned up with narrow black velvet; train trimmed with ruffles running lengthwise, and looped with sprays of damask roses.

White silk, completely covered with plaitings of rose-colored tulle running lengthwise of the apron and ruffling the train; jewelry, pearls and rose diamonds.

White silk, with tulle overdress of white ruffles, with blue crepe lisse, and dotted with blue daisies; hair in slight powder; aigrette of blue feathers fastened with diamond pin.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—1 A. M.—The low barometer, on Monday night central over Wisconsin, has moved north-eastward into Canada, accompanied by cloudy weather and rain; from Tennessee, eastward and north-eastward over the Middle and New-England States, fresh to brisk south-westerly and north-westerly winds are now prevailing; over the South Atlantic States, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Lower Michigan, and eastward over the Middle and Eastern States with clear weather, excepting cloudy weather and areas of very light snow over the lower-lake region; easterly to southerly winds and clear weather from Illinois to Nebraska and Kansas; southerly winds and partly cloudy weather over the Western Gulf States.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States fresh to brisk westerly and northerly winds, somewhat lower temperature, and generally clear weather; for the South Atlantic States westerly to northerly winds, and generally clear weather; for the Gulf States east of the Mississippi, light to fresh variable winds and partly cloudy weather; from Tennessee to Ohio and Lower Michigan, generally clear weather, with winds gradually shifting to southerly; from Missouri to Wisconsin and Minnesota, south-easterly to south-westerly winds and generally clear weather.

Midnight telegraphic reports from Michigan to Maine have not yet been received.

The Signal Office reports that a gorge of ice existed at 11 o'clock to-night below the Northern Missouri Railroad bridge, at the mouth of the Missouri River; also, that it was snowing at the same time at Breckenridge, Minn., Corinne, Utah; Rochester, N. Y., and Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Another Rise in Coal in England—Furnaces and Mills Stopped—Great Suffering from the Extreme Cold.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—There has been another rise in the price of coal, which this morning sold at 48 shillings per ton, and during the day advanced to 53 shillings. Many furnaces and mills have been compelled to suspend work, and the advance has served to flatten the market for English railway securities.

The excessive cold of the past few days is abating. It caused great distress in this and other cities, the poor being unprovided for weather so severe in England.

ROME, Feb. 4.—Prince Arthur dined with the King at the Quirinal to-day.

One Hundred Persons Frozen to Death in England—Mining Troubles.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The weather the past three days has been intensely cold, and 100 persons were frozen to death in England during that time.

The proprietors of several collieries in the south of Wales, who have announced their intention to import Chinamen from California to take the place of the men now on strike, have received anonymous letters threatening them with assassination should they carry out their design.

Indictment of Robert Bowles.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A true bill has been found in the Central Criminal Court of this city against Mr. Robert Bowles, charging him with misdemeanor in connection with certain securities deposited in the Parisian banking-house of Bowles Brothers & Co. His trial is expected to take place at an early day.

The Indian Earthquake—An Old Story.

LONDON, Feb. 4—10 P. M.—The *Morning Chronicle* contains an extract from the *Times of India*, received here by mail, giving an account of the terrible earthquake in India, a telegraphic report of which was received Jan. 15 from Bombay, and published the next day by the Press of Europe and America. Dispatches from Bombay and Calcutta of to-day's date make no mention of any new calamity of this kind.

The French Assembly—The Lyons [illegible]

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The Deputies of the Extreme Left held a meeting last night, and adopted a vote of thanks to M. Challemel-Lacour and others for their spirited defense of the Republicans during the debate in the Assembly on the Lyons contracts.

An address was introduced expressing the sympathy of the Republican members of the Assembly with Gen. Garibaldi, and protesting against the severe strictures on his intervention in the late war made by members of the Right in the same debate. The address was unanimously signed by seventy of the deputies present at the meeting.

Carlist Lines Extending Through the Northern Provinces of Spain.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—A week's mails are now due from Spain. The *Union* (newspaper) says the Carlist lines extend through the northern provinces of Spain, from Cape Creux to Corunna. Don Alphonso commands the insurgents in Catalonia. Valles, one of his Generals, has entered Aragon. Ollo commands in Navarre, and Rodas, at the head of the [illegible] of the insurgents in the Asturias, in [illegible] Leon and Castile. Lizarraga has command of the forces in Guipuzcoa.

The *Union* represents the Carlist cause as flourishing in numbers, arms, and resources.

ROME, Feb. 4.—A current report that Don Carlos was in this city is positively contradicted.

Tax on Stock Operations in Germany—The Ecclesiastical Bill.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Prince Bismarck has submitted to the Committee of the Federal Council a bill imposing taxes on transactions in stock exchanges.

The Roman Catholic bishops have addressed a memorial to the Emperor, protesting against the passage of the Ecclesiastical bill now before the Prussian Diet.

Prince Bismarck Asks Nine Million Thalers for Fortifications.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Prince Bismarck, the Chancellor of the Empire, has submitted a proposition to the German Federal Council for the appropriation of 9,000,000 thalers for the erection and improvement of fortifications at Cologne, Koenigsberg, Wilhelmshaven, Kiel and Posen.

Spanish Postmen on a Strike.

MADRID, Feb. 4.—The Spanish postmen are on a strike, and there is great delay in the delivery of letters.

The Bohemian Diet.

PRAGUE, Feb. 4.—The Czech delegates of the Bohemian Diet attempted to meet yesterday, to protest against the holding of direct elections, but the troops interfered and dispersed the assemblage.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The steam-ship Severn is ashore in Delaware Bay.

The State Medical Society met in annual session, in Albany, yesterday.

The corner-stone of the Aiken, S. C., Lyceum and Music Hall, was laid yesterday, with imposing ceremonies.

The funeral of Hon. William W. Mosely, in Syracuse, yesterday, was large. The remains were deposited in Oakwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Sallie Cooper, aged twenty-nine years, was burned to death yesterday morning, in Baltimore, by the explosion of gasoline.

Inspector W. W. Williams, from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, on being relieved by Paymaster Rufus Parks, is ordered to settle accounts.

Judge Colt, of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, has recovered from the recent attack of small-pox, and left Boston for his home yesterday.

Pay Director John S. Cunningham, United States Navy, is under orders from the Navy Department to attend the Exposition at Vienna, and to report thereon.

G. K. Tidball was arrested in Washington on Monday, for robbing the Adams Express office at Alliance, Ohio, where he was the agent of the company.

A bill was reported in the Massachusetts House, yesterday, appropriating $12,000, and authorizing the Governor to appoint a commissioner to the Vienna Exposition.

A suit has been instituted in the United States Circuit Court, at Richmond, Va., involving the constitutionality of the law levying an export duty on tobacco.

Passed Assistant Pay-master J. B. Redfield is ordered to the Monocacy, relieving Passed Assistant Pay-master O. D. Mansfield, who is to return to the United States.

Henry Fralich, convicted of the murder of Peter Schaffer, was, yesterday afternoon, sentenced, in Syracuse, N. Y., by Judge Morgan, to be hanged on the 28th March.

Judge Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, yesterday discharged the seamen of the bark River Ganges, on the ground of insufficiency of the shipping articles.

The opera of the "Doctor of Alcantara" was performed last night, in Washington, by a company of colored singers, composed of members in St. Martin's Catholic Church, of that city.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business, yesterday, were: Currency, $[illegible]; coin, $62,627,800; coin certificates, $[illegible]; special deposit of legal-tenders, $[illegible].

Three stores, in Uxbridge, Ontario, occupied by Fawcett, Crawford, and Hamilton, were destroyed by fire on Monday night. Mr. Fawcett was arrested on suspicion of incendiarism.

APPEALS FOR STOKES.

The Argument on the Motion to Set Aside the Verdict—A Decision Next Week.

Judge Boardman sat in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, to hear the concluding portions of the argument in the case of Edward S. Stokes, on the motion to set aside the verdict because of irregularities committed on the trial.

Mr. John R. Dospassos briefly continued his argument of the previous day, on behalf of the prisoner, by referring to the newly-discovered evidence of Mary Bean, and the alleged irregularity of the counsel for the prosecution in summing up, claiming both were entitled to weight in deciding this motion, and closed by an earnest appeal to the Court to carefully and mercifully consider the points presented in favorem vitæ, especially so in the light of the pressure brought upon the jury by the prevailing public excitement.

Mr. William A. Beach then proceeded to argue on behalf of the people against the motion. The Court, he said, should look at this application purely in its legal aspect, for there was danger, if viewed in the light of humanity as contended for on behalf of the prisoner, that the rights of public justice and the necessity of public protection would be forgotten. After proceeding in his argument at some length, quoting numerous authorities to the effect that the Court was without jurisdiction to hear this motion, and that it could not receive affidavits either of jurors or jurors' speeches to impeach their verdict, he continued in relation to the facts, and the law applicable thereto, on which the motion was based, to say:

As to the point made on behalf of the prisoner that some of the jurors who sat on the trial were biased against him, he conceded that if this objection were made before the new jury system came into operation, it might be a question for grave consideration by the Court. But even then, under the common law system, the explanation made by the impeached jurors would have been sufficient to take it from under the rule relating to qualification as then existing. But the present law on that subject says entertaining or expressing an opinion of guilt or innocence of the accused, however such opinion may have been formed, shall not disqualify a juror if, notwithstanding such opinion, he swears he is capable of rendering an impartial verdict on the testimony as produced on the trial. Again, it was claimed on behalf of the prisoner that this new jury law was in conflict with the Constitution of the United States and of the State. That provision of the Constitution which declared trial by jury as therefore existing to be inviolate, referred rather to the number of jurors, than their qualifications or manner of selection. A provision which should affect the impartiality of the juror, might be obnoxious to the Constitution, but the statute says these jurors are impartial. They are impartial says the statute, says the judge, and say the jurors themselves; and shall it be for counsel for the prisoner to say the contrary? It could be readily comprehended how men of large intelligence and lofty manliness could disabuse their minds of any preconceived opinion, and render a verdict perfectly impartial and entirely in harmony with the testimony produced on the trial alone. Coming to the irregularities complained of, he would contend that they could not avail in any event, unless it was shown affirmatively on behalf of the prisoner, beyond all reasonable doubt, that they had operated to his prejudice. In the case of Byers, charged with improperly examining pistols in a store, he merely did so with a view to see if, on a casual view, as testified by De Corliss, a person could distinguish the number of chambers in the pistol. In that there was no impropriety. It was not for a juror to forget all the experience of his life in order to qualify him to render an intelligent verdict. On the contrary, it was the policy of the law to select men as jurors of wide experience and lofty judgment. Would it have disqualified the juror if he had happened to have a pistol in his possession and examined it? There is no such tyrannical rule of law as would set aside a verdict on such trifling elements as these. A juror had a right to exercise his common sense enlightened by the experience of his life. But even if it were an irregularity, it must be, but is not, made to appear that it was harmful to the prisoner. It would be trifling with the rights of society, with the dignity and majesty of the law, to allow a judgment to be disturbed by such harmless trivialities. On the point of his impartiality, the juror was decided and distinct. The Court might, if it would, uplift from the community the moral force of this judgment, and give the prisoner the chances afforded by a new trial; but if these jurors were honest in their double oaths, his Honor should see to it that their verdict was not disturbed, unless prejudice to the prisoner shall be clearly established. Even if De Corliss was in error as to the number of chambers in the pistol picked up in the parlor, it was not of such materiality as to disturb the verdict, for, by the testimony of the prisoner himself, as well as by the admissions of his counsel, the pistol used by Stokes had been fully identified. Upon the same principle, the examination of the location of the homicide by the juror Yost, although admittedly a serious indiscretion, was not a material irregularity. If such examination had been made with a view to the acquisition of testimony, and he had received any impression therefrom, it would have been serious; but in this case it was perfectly innocent. The juror swears it produced no impression upon him; yet if it had, it was an impression favorable to the truth of the testimony of the prisoner himself, and Bailey, his witness, as to the view of the hotel window to be obtained from the street, and of the entrance from the head of the stairs. It lay not, therefore, in the mouth of the prisoner to complain. As to the irregularity complained of on the part of the juror Bowles, in having read newspaper reports during the trial, it was sufficient to say that the Court had given no prohibitory injunction to the jurors against such reading. His Honor's request or recommendation was rather to the daily Press to abstain from comments on the case during the trial; and, with commendable courtesy, it must be said, the Press had acceded to the views of the Court. Hence, nothing appeared except a report of the proceedings, with which the juror was already familiar, and the reading of which could not be injurious. In relation to Mr. Manchester's expression of opinion against the prisoner, he (counsel) thought he was not misstating the fact in asserting that he was accepted in open court by the prisoner's counsel, notwithstanding their knowledge of his previously-expressed opinion. It was plain this expression of opinion was purely jocular, and made to the juror's partner in the freedom of intimate friendship, for, in the same breath, he expressed an intention to hang Mr. Tweed also, whom no one accused of murder. If irregularities of that character shall be permitted to overturn a judgment, then there is no security. Now came a question of graver importance—the prisoner's absence. He (counsel) confessed to learning something new from reading the decision of Judge Grover in the case of Morrell in the forty-third of Barbour. He had always previously supposed that a criminal on trial might assent to anything not jurisdictional. If the prisoner's momentary absence amid the press and confusion of a public trial be a fatal defect, then how easy for any scheming defendant to provide for such irregularity. The reasonable interpretation of the law requiring a prisoner's presence on the trial would seem to be that he be substantially present, not that it could be violated by his mere momentary absence working no prejudice to him. But he (counsel) would maintain it must be a substantial as well as an involuntary absence. Judge Grover, in the case referred to, had traveled beyond the point at issue, and expressed an obiter dicta, which it was the right of counsel and Court to criticise and reject, if convinced of its inapplicability. The point there presented for decision was whether the involuntary absence of the prisoner, in the power of the law, during a material portion of a charge to the jury, might gravely affect the issue in his case. Such was not this case. Here the absence was voluntary, momentary, without the knowledge of the Court, with the knowledge—reprehensibly so, he thought—of the prisoner's counsel, and while testimony was being given which might be stricken out altogether without affecting the issue, because sustained by other witnesses. It looks as if such absence was designed as a fraud on the Court, counsel knowing and noting it at the time, but neglecting to object or notify the Court. They (prisoner's counsel) had no right to permit the Court to proceed, knowing of the prisoner's absence, and of its probable effect. Such conduct was a scandal to justice and a violation of principle which the Court could neither countenance or excuse. But even then it was within the prisoner's power to consent to his absence so as to cure the irregularity, and his voluntary absence took the case from under the operation of Judge Grover's decision.

Mr. Beach concluded by contending that the Judge's momentary absence was immaterial; was no substantial error; the proceedings went on without objection; the authority of the Court was continued, and the Judge present in protempo; that the remarks of Judge Fullerton, having passed without objection at the time, were equally unimportant; that the testimony offered as new could not benefit the prisoner, but rather tended to contradict him as to the position in which he saw Fisk draw a pistol. With this, he said, he was done with this case—done in the widest sense of the term. It was not for him to forestall the decision of the Court, involving as it will the examination of points of a most interesting character. But whatever that decision might be, he knew it would be the result of impartiality and exalted fidelity to the law.

Mr. John D. Townsend then read a letter from Mr. Tremain to the Judge, stating that, owing to illness, he was unable to conclude the argument, but submitted the very full brief of Mr. Dospassos as embodying his views of the case. As the duties in this matter have been divided, I having had the preparation of the case, aided by Mr. Townsend, I shall leave it to Mr. Dospassos to say what he may deem fit in reply to the argument for the people.

Mr. Dospassos then, in a brief reply, reviewed some of the numerous decisions quoted by Mr. Beach in his argument, and contended that the doctrine therein expressed was favorable to the prisoner's claims, rather than opposed. As to the alleged suppression of the fact of the prisoner's absense, he said they did not at the time appreciate its legal effect.

Judge Boardman then took the affidavits on either side, and the briefs of the respective counsel, saying he would probably render a decision next week.

The arguments were listened to attentively throughout by a large audience, most of whom could scarcely obtain standing room in the court.

THE FILTHY STREETS.

Disagreeable Condition of Thoroughfares—The Police Board Proposes Earnest Work.

The condition of every street in this City yesterday was not only disagreeable to those persons who by reason of business were compelled to use them, but was actually dangerous to those who had to drive vehicles even on the principal thoroughfares. The hummocks of snow-ice which had accummulated from the various storms, having been thrown up on the sides of the roadways either by the revolving brooms of the street railway-cleaners or by the action of property holders in cleaning the sidewalks, had become so high and irregular in shape as to prevent all travel for vehicles in that direction, and if by chance or necessity a wheel of a truck or cart struck against their sides, it was more than probable that the vehicle would be overturned.

The thaw of Monday night and yesterday melted the tops of the hummocks, and the water thus set free rushed down the sides of the heaps, and not finding a proper gutter or open culvert by which it could escape at the bottom, deluged the sidewalks and roadways with water, and made every street-crossing a pool of slush. In many instances the water formed special courses for itself, especially on park sidewalks, where snow had accumulated on inclosed grass patches, and thus by guttering the icy coating of the walk, rendered it so slippery as to endanger the limbs of the pedestrians.

The water formed by the melting snow and ice not escaping by the ordinary culverts, which were not set free until late in the day, rushed down the side thoroughfares to the North and East Rivers, regardless of any direct course, and in such localities as the Swamp, &c., rendered pedestrianism still more difficult by transforming the collected snow into heaps of penetrating slush, which soaked through everything in the shape of leather. Every passing vehicle, in consequence of the wheels slipping off the concealed hummocks, would scatter the slush right and left over the sidewalks, and bespatter pedestrians in a manner destructive to their clothing and peace of mind.

An attempt was yesterday made to clean a portion of Broadway and the Bowery, but the men engaged in the work were too few to make any very perceptible improvement. Meanwhile, all the side streets, in which are located the large wholesale houses, and which thoroughfares are greatly needed for trucks engaged in the transportation of heavy goods, appeared yesterday to have been left to take care of themselves, except where the property-owners employed their own laborers. Chambers-street, a thoroughfare much used by vehicles from river to river, was in a disgraceful condition. In front of the New Court-house no effort had been made to open the gutters or reduce the hummocks, and to the difficulties of crossing the street was added the unpleasantness of stepping nearly knee-deep into a pool of water hidden under a softened snow covering. Large pipes for water lie near the sidewalk, concealed under a snow-heap, and any unfortunate who chanced to step upon one, yesterday, measured his length on the sloppy sidewalk or slushy mass in the centre of the street.

Mayor Havemeyer received several complaints yesterday relative to railroad companies salting the tracks. The Mayor replied that he had only given permits for salting curves and switches, but if the permit was violated by an extension to the whole line of track, or if the salting of switches and curves injured the horses, he would withdraw the privilege.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday, during which they adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the street-cleaning foreman of each precinct shall be a patrolman, to be nominated by the Captain and approved by this board.

Resolved, That such foreman shall do the duties now imposed on the foreman of the Street-Cleaning Department, and such other duties as shall be designated by the Superintendent of Street-Cleaning in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board. He shall report to his Captain all neglect and improper performance of duty by street-sweepers or drivers of dirt and ash carts, and shall be personally present at all times to supervise the street-sweepers in the performance of their labors.

Resolved, That it be made the duty of every member of the police force doing duty in any precinct to report to the Captain of his precinct every neglect of duty of any person engaged in the business of removing street dirt, ashes, or garbage, from or through such precinct, specifying the number of the cart, the name of the driver, when procurable, and the particulars of such neglect.

Resolved, That the Captain of each precinct will be held responsible for the clean condition of the streets in his precinct, and the thorough and regular removal of street dirt, ashes, and garbage. Sergeants and roundsmen, while on patrol duty, shall exercise a regular supervision of the work of street-cleaning in their precinct, and of the patrolman assigned to duty as foreman, and shall promptly report to their Captain any neglect of duty which shall come to their knowledge, and the Captain of each precinct shall report promptly to the Superintendent of Street-Cleaning any and all neglect of duty on the part of street-sweepers or cartmen, and shall see that the ordinances which prohibit the throwing of ashes and garbage into the streets are enforced in his precinct.

Resolved, That when practicable, all orders from the Superintendent of Street-cleaning to any foreman shall be first given to the Captain of his precinct, and where, in cases of exigency, it shall not be practicable, then as soon as it can conveniently be done.

The Building Law.

The New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects held a meeting at No. 113 Broadway, yesterday, to consider the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to suggest amendments to the present Building laws of this City. In the course of the discussion, it appeared that the main difficulty with the present law, of which complaint is made, is the opportunity for abuse which it admits of in its operation. It was claimed that political influence had been exerted too much in the appointment of officials to carry out its provisions, and that the courts had been too ready to grant permission to avoid its requirements. Its operation was contrasted with the Metropolitan Buildings act of London, which provides for the appointment of competent architects to control and supervise the erection of buildings. It was suggested that whatever department of the City Government is, by the new charter, given supervision of the buildings of the City should have, as one of its members, a professional architect. After some further discussion a committee, consisting of Messrs. Pfeiffer, Post, and Bloor, with R. G. Hatfield, President of the Chapter, was appointed to proceed to Albany and exchange views on the law with the Committee on Cities, with a view to an understanding in regard to its amendment.

The National Rifle Association—Election of Officers.

The National Rifle Association met at No. 194 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and elected forty-two members, including Gen. Meserole, of the Eleventh Brigade and his entire staff, and Col. F. A. Conklin. It was decided to request the Adjutant-General to direct the practice of aiming drill by the National Guard in order that they may be ready to shoot for State prizes. Letters were read by Col. Wingate, from Gens. Aspinwall and Woodward, stating that they would give prizes for the first meeting, which it was decided to hold in May, if the grounds are in order. Gov. Dix has promised to attend. By the Treasurer's report it appears the association has a balance on hand of $4,800. Officers were elected and committees appointed, as follows: President, Col. Wm. C. Church; Vice-President, Gen. Alex. Shaler; Secretary, Col. George W. Wingate; Corresponding Secretary, Frederick M. Peck; Treasurer, Major John M. Partridge.

Finance Committee—Gen. Sigel, Major Partridge, Gen. Johnson, Gen. Ward, and Major Powell.

Committee on Range—Gen. Shaler, Gen. Woodward, Capt. Wingate, Hon. D. M. Judd, and Gen. Sigel.

Recruiting Committee—Major Smith, Gen. Shaler, Major Powell, F. M. Peck, and Gen. Johnson.

Committee on Prizes—F. M. Peck, Major Partridge, Col. Wingate, Major Smith, and Col. Cullen.

Committee on Legislature—Judd, Shaler, Wingate, and Col. Squire.

The Deputy Chamberlain Contest.

Mr. John Foley having become dissatisfied at the delay in the argument of his appeal before the General Term of the Superior Court against the decision of Chief-Justice Barbour in the injunction suit restraining him from intruding upon the office of Deputy Chamberlain, yesterday applied to Justice Freedman, sitting at the Special Term of the Superior Court, and requested that he would sit in the General Term in the place of Chief-Justice Barbour—who was disqualified to pass upon his own decision—in order that the case might be promptly argued. Mr. Foley said he did not desire any favor or undue influence, but merely wanted his case passed upon as early as possible. Justice Freedman replied that he would be perfectly willing to sit in General Term and hear the argument if the Chief-Justice requested him so to act. It is, therefore, expected that the case will be brought up for argument before the close of the present week, instead of going over until the March term.

Courts of General Sessions—The Legality of Part II. Questioned.

BEFORE RECORDER HACKETT.

In the Court of General Sessions, Part I., yesterday, Mr. Wm. F. Howe repeated his motion in the Rosenzweig case, asking a speedy beginning of the new trial, and after much discussion it was set down for Friday next. The case of George Woods, of the gift concert swindle in Broadway, was set down for Thursday. Charles Gilbert, for stealing handkerchiefs from a store on Broadway, was sent to Sing Sing for four years and six months. William Robertson, for picking pockets, was sentenced to States-prison service for four years and six months. John Heffeman, for grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. James Gilligan, for burglary, was remanded for sentence. Frank Thompson, charged with picking pockets, was acquitted. Thomas Gallagher, charged with stealing three gold watches and chains from No. 59 Avenue C, was acquitted. Caroline Shoeder, a concert-saloon girl, charged with shooting her lover, Peter Peterson, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for one year.

BEFORE CITY JUDGE SUTHERLAND.

The following pleas of guilty were received and sentences pronounced: James Elmore, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt; two years in State Prison. George Lewis, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded to petit larceny; six months in Penitentiary. Frank Duffy, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny; two years and six months in Penitentiary. John Kelly, indicted for grand larceny, entered a plea of guilty; two and a half years in State Prison. Ellen Stapleton, pleaded guilty to petit larceny; four months in Penitentiary. John Smith, larceny from the person; two and a half years in State Prison. Edward O'Connell was tried and acquitted of a charge of larceny. The case of James Nolan, a boy, jointly indicted for burglary with the others, Smith and Stanley, who have been sent to Sing Sing for two and a half years, was placed at the bar. Mr. Howe, his counsel, made a short speech, in which he called the attention of the Court to the seventy-first section of the law of 1838, which set forth, in effect, that before the Court of General Sessions could be held in the room where Judge Sutherland was presiding notice must be given in one or more of the newspapers printed in the City for the period of not less than four weeks. George Livingstone, accused of felonious assault and battery, was convicted of simple assault, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Building Inspection—Additional Reports.

The inspectors of the Building Department, yesterday, reported on the condition of the grammar schools and thirty-two private buildings. The latter were found unprovided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire, the majority having neither fire-escapes nor ladders to roofs.

Grammar School No. 34, at No. 108 Broome-street, was found in safe condition.

At Grammar School No. 4, at No. 203 Rivington-street, the heating apparatus is safe, but the stairs in front are narrow and out of repair, an additional flight to each floor is recommended.

Thirty-two factories, stores, and tenements in Cedar, Liberty, Greene, Front, and South streets are reported without fire-escapes or ladders to scuttles.

Annual Report of the Fire-Marshal of Brooklyn.

Fire-Marshal Keady, of Brooklyn, has submitted to the Board of Police Commissioners his annual report, showing the following fire statistics for the year 1872: Number of fires during the year, 348, being an increase of 51 over the year preceding; estimated loss on buildings, $614,035; loss on stock, $1,268,835; insurance on buildings, $1,805,950; insurance on stock, $1,987,350; actual loss, $1,962,760. The deaths from burning during the year numbered 22, resulting mainly from kerosene-lamp explosions.

The Fire-Marshal condemns the use of inferior and dangerous burning fluids, and recommends the passage of a law on the subject. He also animadverts on the method of heating buildings in general use in the better class of structures, and attributes the majority of the large fires to this cause. Badly built fire-places, defective flues, and the careless use of fire-works are pointed at as sources of constant danger.

Frauds on the Revenue.

In 1870 Harvey Barnes, a large importer of sugars and molasses, was sued on civil process in the United States District Court, by the Government, for frauds on the revenue to the extent, it is said, of $60,000. Execution was issued last October, but was never satisfied, it having been found that Barnes' bill of lading had been indorsed to Maitland, Phelps & Co. The Government has now begun a criminal suit against Barnes and the consignor of the sugar, a man named Chawnor, a native and resident of Demerara, for defrauding the revenue. Mr. Barnes was arrested yesterday and taken before United States Commissioner Osborn, and held in $5,000 bail.

The United States District Court—Third Day of the Term.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, the first day of the term, the jury calendar was called, and Hiram F. Cooper, Frank O. French, David W. Haight, and James H. Sackett, four absent jurors, were fined $250 each for non-attendance. The case of Aaron W. Fairbanks et al. *vs.* Kartwright Kruger, in which an effort was made to throw defendant into bankruptcy, a verdict was given in debtor's favor. In the suit of Abraham Telly et al. *vs.* Leonard J. Haas and Alexander H. Sampson, a verdict for the creditors was given.

Seizure of Smuggled Cigars.

The Custoom-House officials made a large seizure of cigars recently at Pier No. 20 East River, from one of the steamers running from Galveston. It is estimated that there are 40,000 of the best Havana cigars in the lot which is roughly estimated to be worth $5,000. The goods were taken to the Seizure Department of the New-York Custom-House yesterday.

The Late Action Against Marshal Sharpe.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, yesterday, Judge Robinson vacated the judgment verdict, granted by a Sheriff's jury, for $10,000, in favor of D. Weymus Jobson, and against United States Marshal Sharpe, for assault. The decision was based on the fact that the original process was served on a deputy instead of the Marshal in person. The case will now, probably, go for trial before a jury.

A Correction.

The Mr. Shewell mentioned in yesterday's TIMES as having died on board the steamer Adriatic, while on his return to this country, was not, we understand, Mr. Shewell, the well-known actor, but his father, Mr. Linington Shewell, who for many years was one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia. His death was caused by paralysis. His son, Mr. Linington R. Shewell, we are glad to learn, is in perfect health, and is now fulfilling an engagement with Miss Maggie Mitchell's company, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Limit of Liability of Express Companies.

In the Superior Court, yesterday, before Judge Monell, a case was tried, in which Lewis C. Austin sought to recover $400 from the American Merchants' Union Express Company for laces shipped by the latter to Pittsburg, but never delivered. The company interposed the clause in the receipt limiting its liability to $50, unless the value of the goods was expressed therein, which had not been done in this case. Verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff, therefore, for only $50.

The National Temperance Society.

The National Temperance Society met yesterday at Association Hall, Mr. William E. Dodge presiding. Mr. A. F. Powell read an address in support of the petitions now before Congress, in relation to the sale of liquors. Mr. J. N. Stearns presented letters from Rev. C. D. Foss, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, and others, expressing sympathy with the movement. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Gillett, J. A. Mowatt, Rev. Wm. Howell Taylor, Hon. John Dougall, of Canada, and others, after which resolutions in favor of the temperance movement were adopted. The conference then adjourned.

A Singular Will Case.

The Surrogate of Kings County was engaged yesterday with the matter of the contested will of John Carroll, late a Myrtle-avenue merchant tailor, of considerable property, and whose death is a mere matter of conjecture. He has not been heard of for some time. It is asserted by some that he is in Europe, and still alive. The contestants of the will are two females, both of whom claim to be his widow. The case will be up again to-day.

THE KANSAS SENATOR.

Testimony of Several Members of the Kansas Legislature—Statement of Senator Caldwell Read.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Caldwell investigation was resumed by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, to-day.

TESTIMONY OF KANSAS LEGISLATORS.

Judge Theodore C. Sears was sworn and examined by Judge Crosier. Said he was a member of the Kansas Senate in 1871 and 1872. Has read Mr. Sprigg's testimony before this committee. Never exchanged a word with Lem Smith except an exchange of greetings, during the Senatorial canvass. Was never approached, directly or indirectly, with relation to his vote, nor was any communication made to him upon the subject, directly or indirectly.

Isaac D. Clapp was a member of the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature in 1871. Knew Mr. Gage intimately, who informed him much money was being used in the Senatorial contest. He said: "Clapp, you can make some money." Asked him how, and he said by voting for the right man. The day before the informal ballot met him again, and he asked for whom he was to vote. I said Caldwell. Gage said, "You can just as well make some money as not." I asked him "How much?" He said, "$1,000 or $1,200." I asked Mr. Gage, "Do you advise me to sell my vote—to take money for my vote?" He said, "Well, you can do as you like about that." That was all that was said to him on the subject. No one ever gave or offered him any money for his vote. Voted for Caldwell on the joint ballot at the urgent instance of his constituents, who thought Caldwell would take an interest in the proposed railroad from Leavenworth to the county seat of his county.

William Williams was a member of the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature in 1871. Never had any conversation with Carney in relation to any offer of money by Lem Smith for his vote for Caldwell. Denied Mr. Carney's statement in relation to the matter. Never was offered any money for his vote by Clark. Never said anything to McKee in relation to the money paid him (witness) for his vote for Caldwell. Never said to Wines, or Hadley of Olathe, that if he was elected to the Legislature he intended to make money for votes, nor promised to divide with either of them. Did not give McKee $200, saying it was a portion of what he got for voting for Caldwell.

OTHER WITNESSES.

Dr. D. W. Thomas, practicing physician, testified that on the 17th of January Caldwell was in his sick chamber in Leavenworth. To the best of his knowledge, Caldwell was in his chamber from the 14th to the 18th inclusive.

By Mr. Morton—Recollected precise dates by reference to account-books.

Mr. Sherwood testified that he recollected the conversation between Carney and Clark in Jake Steinburg's saloon in Leavenworth. Carney said Caldwell would be ousted from the Senate; that we would oust him. He seemed sincere, not vehemently demonstrative. Said that six years before he had given Lem T. Smith $25,000 to buy ten votes for him, and he (Smith) sold him out and kept the money.

Dr. A. C. Van Duyn, of Leavenworth, testified that he recollected the occasion to which the last witness referred. Was passing the saloon at the time and stopped. Carney went to witness' office. Carney said Caldwell was bound to be removed, and ought to be removed.

Judge Crosier submitted an affidavit of C. B. *Butler*, a member of the Kansas Legislature, stating that he had no conversation with Carney, Smith, or Caldwell in relation to the payment of a note on condition that he would vote for Caldwell. He did not receive any consideration whatever for said vote.

There being no other witnesses present, Mr. Morton suggested that Mr. Caldwell should proceed with his statement. Messrs. Crosier and Caldwell objected to proceeding until all the evidence for the prosecution was in.

Mr. Morton replied, if further testimony was taken against him, Mr. Caldwell could have further opportunity to reply.

Judge Crosier examined by Mr. Morton—About 4 P. M. on Wednesday, after the election, Lem Smith came to him and asked if he could get $1,200, saying he wanted to pay bills. Got the money on Thursday. After he returned to Leavenworth from Topeka, Smith repaid the money.

By Mr. Clark—The check did not appear on the books of the bank because there was no need of it.

MR. CALDWELL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Crosier read Caldwell's statement, substantially as follows:

In 1861 he left Pennsylvania, went to Leavenworth, and engaged in transporting supplies for the army until 1866, when he went into railroad construction and improvement of real estate. Was repeatedly solicited by prominent citizens to become a candidate for office, but declined. Finally, in 1870, he was induced to enter the contest for the Senate, as described. He denied emphatically the statements of Messrs. Clark, Anthony, Carney, and Burk, that the election cost $60,000 or $70,000, or other large sum, or that he or Lem Smith, in his presence, declared he would have the seat if it cost $25,000. All the statements that he had promised or given any consideration for votes are false. The parties named are personal enemies. Mr. Carney endeavored to induce Mr. Caldwell to withdraw from the canvass, and said he would withdraw if Mr. Caldwell would pay $15,000, or would give Mr. Caldwell twice or thrice that sum if he would withdraw. Both propositions Mr. Caldwell declined, but at a subsequent meeting accepted the first and paid the money to Carney himself, although his friends offered to raise it. He did not agree to pay the expenses of Stevens or Clark, or their friends, on condition of receiving their support. On the way home from Topeka, after the election, Mr. Clark came to him and said inasmuch as he (Clark) was poor, Caldwell rich—he defeated, Caldwell successful—and that as Caldwell had been elected by his influence, it was only fair that he should pay Clark's expenses. Caldwell replied that he would consider the matter. After he took his seat in the Senate, Clark came to him and asked him to secure the appointment of a friend as Postmaster at Lawrence. At the same time, he reminded him of a request for payment of expenses. This reminder was repeatedly made. Finally Clark demanded $1,500, which he refused. Clark said Caldwell could not afford to refuse; that he would make trouble. Clark then went to Kansas, and set an investigation on foot. Caldwell never stated that the Kansas Pacific Railroad agreed to share with him the expenses of election, and had subsequently refused to do so, or that the said road should get nothing through Congress unless the agreement was fulfilled. On the contrary, he was on the most friendly terms with the officers of the road, and one of his first acts in the Senate was the introduction of a bill drawn by them for the benefit of the road. Caldwell then took up and denied the allegations of corruption made against him during the investigation, and said, in conclusion, I will say that I have endeavored to answer every accusation in the evidence offered, tending in any way to connect me with any improper practices, or the use of corrupt means to secure my election, and I now say generally, and upon my honor, that I never expended one dollar for the purpose of corrupting any member of the Legislature which elected me to the United States Senate. I never promised or paid, or authorized any one to promise to pay money or other reward for the purpose or with the design of corruptly influencing any vote in my favor. I do not hesitate to admit that I paid the usual and legitimate expenses ordinarily incurred by candidates on such occasions, and in the payment of such bills I certainly did not deem that I was guilty of corrupt or immoral acts. What indiscreet friends may have done or said during the canvass I know not, and surely should not be held responsible therefor. This statement was not sworn to.

Mr. Morton announced that, if the expected witnesses and bank books arrived, they would be examined, and that Mr. Caldwell would then have an opportunity to reply to any disclosures made.

The investigation then adjourned.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

Poland's Committee Waiting for Witnesses—Mr. Alley on the Profits in Building the Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Judge Poland's Special Committee on Credit Mobilier resumed its session this morning; but as neither Mr. Ames nor John I. Blair, the two witnesses to be examined, had arrived, the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday morning. Should the gentlemen above named arrive prior to that time, a special meeting of the committee will be held.

The Chairman of the Committee this morning received a letter from Mr. Ames requesting that ex-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, be summoned to show that Mr. McComb offered to let him have stock; but as Mr. McComb admitted that fact in his testimony, the committee does not deem it necessary to summon Mr. Fowler.

The Wilson Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Wilson Committee met at 11½ o'clock.

John B. Alley came before the committee to further explain and elaborate his previous testimony. Among other things, he said he thought it could be clearly shown that the only money really made on any of the contracts was made under the Oakes Ames contract, and on this only $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 were made, the parties in the interest receiving only sixteen or seventeen per cent. It was their expectation that they would realize at least twenty-five per cent. profit, which was regarded by railroad men as moderate, considering the great risk taken, and that it was more hazardous than any other railroad in the building of which he has ever been concerned. He thought all railroad men would tell the committee that a profit of sixteen, eighteen, or twenty per cent. was exceedingly moderate.

The committee then took a recess.

The Wilson Committee were in session for a short time this afternoon, but examined no witnesses.

Mr. Joseph B. Stewart sent a communication to the House of Representatives to-day, inclosing an amended report of his examination before Mr. Wilson's special committee last week, and asking that he be discharged from custody, that the facts in his case be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and that, if Mr. Wilson's committee continue to examine witnesses with reference to his (Stewart's) personal character, he be allowed to appear before the committee and defend himself.

OBITUARY.

John H. Selwyn, Actor.

Mr. John H. Selwyn, the well-known actor and stage manager, died, yesterday morning, in Philadelphia, after a brief illness. Mr. Selwyn (whose real name was John Josephs) was born in Hereford, England, in 1836, and made his first appearance on the stage as the *Duke of York* to Charles Kean's *Richard*, in one of the provincial theatres. He came to this country in 1854, and the following year made his American début at the Boston Theatre, as *Balthasar*, in "Much Ado About Nothing." In 1862 he was scenic artist at Niblo's Garden, in this City, and subsequently stage manager at the Olympic, under Mrs. John Wood. Still later, he assumed control of Mr. Cheney's theatre in Boston—it being for some time known as Selwyn's Theatre. At this house he was superseded by Mr. Fechter. Last season he was at the New-Orleans Olympic, and at the time of his death was stage manager of the Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia. Mr. Selwyn married a sister of Mr. James E. Hayes, of the Olympic Theatre, of this City, in 1857. He was a gentleman of extreme kindness and goodness of heart, and was considered one the foremost stage managers in the country.

A Snow-Storm and an Earthquake on the California Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The recent rain-storm extended from Santa Barbara to Los Angeles, where it was more severe than any storm for ten years past. The rain fell in torrents, and the wind blew a perfect gale. At San Pedro the shipping was obliged to put to sea for safety. Much damage was done to the vineyards and orchards in that section.

The schooner Newton Booth arrived at San Diego to-day, with the rifled cannon and other articles from the wreck of the steamer Sacramento, which had entirely broken up and drifted away when the schooner left.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 3 P. M. to-day. It was also felt at the Mission, San Jose, and was quite severe at San Jose and Santa Clara.

The certificate of incorporation of the San Joaquin and Tulare Narrow-gauge Railroad was filed to day. The capital stock is $1,500,000. The directors are some of the best business men of the City of Stockton.

The Missouri Senatorial Bribery Investigation.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—Col. Sol. Kitchen testified before the Senatorial Bribery Committee at Jefferson City, yesterday, that he went to Jefferson City before the Legislature met to work for Bogy; he had something over $2,000 in money when he arrived. He borrowed the money of the Exchange Bank of St. Louis, and gave Mr. Bogy as security for $5,000. He spent about $600 in Jefferson City for personal expenses. Worked hard for Bogy. Bogy had loaned money and indorsed notes for him repeatedly before. Bogy laughed at the idea of Dorris being a candidate. Two or three other witnesses were examined, but nothing important was elicited. A telegram was received from Tom Dorris, stating that he could easily have been found by the Sergeant-at-Arms when that officer was in St. Louis, and if the Committee wanted him he would waive the summons. The committee telegraphed for both Tom and his father, the General, to come up, and also decided to send for Joseph Bogy, son of the Senator elect, and William H. Swift, managing editor of the *Evening Despatch* of this city.

The Boiler Explosion at Conshohocken.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The boiler explosion in Wood & Brothers' rolling-mill, near the railroad station on the east bank of the Schuylkill, at Conshohocken, yesterday afternoon, was terrific. The walls were thrown down, and a number of workmen buried in the ruins. Half of the boiler, which was an old one, and recently patched, was carried about 300 feet and buried in the Albion Print-works, in which an explosion occurred last week. In the print-works two boys were killed, one of whom was literally cut in two. The names of the killed are Wm. Hanna, Peter Carrol, George Smith, Henry Hummell, —— McNulty, a boy named McCall, and two others, whose names are unknown. The badly injured are William Kelly, Hugh O'Donnell, James Hanna, John Wall, James Slatting, John Mahony, John Cogan, and a man named Williams. Eleven other workmen were slightly injured. The boiler had been in use seventeen years, and is said to have been red hot when the water was run into it.

The Frontiersmen Averse to Treating with the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Capt. Miller, of Company C, Fourth United States Artillery, arrived at Jacksonville, Oregon, to-day, en route for the Modoc lava beds. Much indignation is expressed among the people of that city at the proposition for a treaty with the Indians. The Government supplies are going forward rapidly, notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads. Two companies of Oregon volunteers have been mustered out of service.

A dispatch from Yreka states that the proposition to send peace commissioners to the Modocs meets with almost universal condemnation in that part of the country.

The National Fall Regatta on the Schuylkill in 1873.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—At a meeting of the Schuylkill Naval Board, held last night, Mr. Pinkerton, of the West Philadelphia Club, who was the representative of the Committee on National Regatta, which met in New-York, in November, read a full report of the conference, and stated that the Schuylkill River, at Philadelphia, had been selected as the place for the National Fall regatta in 1873, and the time the 30th of September; the conditions being opened to first-class boats exclusively, and to be for challenge prizes of the value of $500 for four-oared barges, $200 for double and paired-oared boats, and $100 for single sculls.

The Boiler Explosion at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—The Coroner commenced an investigation this morning of the facts connected with the boiler explosion at the American Iron-works yesterday. The testimony seemed to indicate that the explosion resulted from overpressure. Without arriving at any conclusion the jury adjourned to meet to-morrow, when additional testimony will be adduced.

Subscriptions Received for the "Training School for Nurses."

JAN. 30.

James M. Ellis	$25 00
M. G. H	25 00
G. C. Ward	200 00
Henry F. Spaulding	100 00

FEB. 3.

Peter Cooper	100 00
Samuel B. Dana	50 00
Mrs. James R. Smith	50 00
H. L. R	20 00
E. H. R	10 00
Chandler Robbins	100 00
Total	$680 00
Previously acknowledged	$1,041 50
Total	$1,721 50

In my former statement I reported a donation of $100 from Mrs. R. M. Minturn, which should have been Mrs. A. M. Minturn. Will you please make the correction, and oblige yours, truly, HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

A Sad Case—Adversity, Insanity, and Attempted Murder and Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—This morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the cry of murder attracted the attention of the police, and, on proceeding to a tenement on Thirteenth-street, they saw a man with his throat cut from ear to ear, and also his wife and child suffering from loss of blood. The woman of the house, in answer to inquiries, said: "The gentleman, Mr. Hardgrove, is my brother, and is from Nelson County, Virginia, and during Gen. Sheridan's raid lost everything, being burned out. Since then he has been embarrassed, and found it difficult to get along. Being out of employment he came to this city a short time ago trying to get something to do, and not succeeding he has been in a melancholy mood for some days. He is evidently insane, for he asserted the other day when reading the Wharton trial that he was the one that poisoned Van Ness, and not Mrs. Wharton. I thought the remark was strange at the time, though nothing more was thought of it until this unfortunate affair." On examination by physicians it was found the wife and child were not very seriously injured, but that the condition of the man was critical, with but faint hope of recovery. He has four young children, the youngest of which he had wounded. There is no cause assignable for the act except depression of spirits. On being questioned as to the cause he replied, "Oh, I've just been shedding a little blood."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Good Servants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to remind your numerous readers of the necessity of throwing out the "crumbs" for the sparrows, as those useful little workers are dependent upon kindly attention during the storms of Winter. They will gladly repay with interest during the Spring and Summer.

Yours, very truly, J. M.

EAST FIFTIETH STREET, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1873.

A Coincidence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the action of the "Tweed jury" we are forcibly reminded of a "remarkable coincidence," which happened in the lifetime of the elder Weller, and which was so graphically described by Sam Weller to Mr. Pickwick, as found in Mr. Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*. Sam said that his father had been engaged by one party to bring down independent voters from London, and that during an interview with the opposition party, one gentleman had asked his father if he did not think there was danger of the coach upsetting at a certain point near the canal, at the same time placing a ten-pound note in the hand of Mr. Weller. Sam considered it a remarkable coincidence that, by some "nextraordinary" circumstance, the coach did upset in that very spot. Are the citizens of this City so confidingly innocent as was Sam Weller? C. L.

The Hudson County Hospital.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is at the present moment an endeavor being made in Hudson County to procure a building to be used as a hospital, the ownership and direction of which shall be in the hands of the Protestant Churches. An erroneous impression prevails that the ladies and gentlemen interested in this most laudable enterprise intend making it a denominational affair, and thus, to a certain extent, exclusive. This is not the case. But the intention is to make it open to all who may need its aid, totally irrespective of creeds or persuasions, and so, by interesting all our Churches, bring about that harmony of spirit that should exist in all Christian communities. Our Roman Catholic brethren have certainly set us a noble example in this regard, for in our midst they have, in addition to two or three hospitals, all most ably managed, a home for children. It will be rather a severe reflection upon ourselves if we, of the Protestant Churches, cannot undertake a good work merely from a jealous feeling that some one denomination, more than another, may hold the controlling power.

A few evenings since an interesting meeting was held at Grace Church, Jersey City, at which Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer presided, when the whole subject of a church hospital was discussed by some of our most prominent men; and their views all favored the project. A committee was appointed to take action in regard to the matter, and we shall expect to hear further upon the subject at an early day.

We hope that THE TIMES will lend its voice in support of a measure that must commend itself to all Christian men and women, of whatever denomination.

J. D. S.

JERSEY CITY, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. Nightingale and Miss Bird were married in Boston last week.

A half-kernel of coffee strangled a child to death in Reading, Penn.

School-teachers in Massachusetts average only three years' service.

A widow argued her own case with success at the recent court in Bullock County, Ga.

Interior towns of South Carolina are suffering seriously from losses by incendiary fires.

A Newport man has married his mother-in-law. He was bound to get rid of her somehow.

A Missouri boy of ten has distinguished himself by killing a full-grown deer with a stone.

Miss Jenny Lind has made herself the town talk in St. Paul, Minn., by cowhiding a slanderer.

A Connecticut man has caught a bald eagle alive which measures seven feet from tip to tip.

The police of Kansas City, Mo., shot a setter dog, and now the owner wants $100 damages from the City.

Massachusetts cities are severally clamoring that the new State Prison be built within their limits.

Capt. Thayer, after nearly fifty years' sea service, has lived alone in a ship's caboose near a San Francisco wharf since 1854.

Hon. Wm. Stanberry, of Ohio, whom Sam Houston drove out of political life years ago, died Jan. 27 at a very advanced age.

Delaware and Maryland basket-makers are already actively at work, anticipating a great demand when the peach season opens.

The Boston *Times* protests against the employment of female teachers in the public schools in Massachusetts, except in the primary schools.

A Montreal dentist has recovered $400 in a suit for breach of promise of marriage, against the fair and false daughter of a well-to-do farmer.

Gov. Noyes has appointed Hon. Walter F. Stone, of Sandusky, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in place of Hon. William H. West, resigned.

A Minnesota mother gave a man who saved her boy's life ten cents, and cordially invited him to "call at her house and hear her play on the piano."

It is proposed to teach Spanish in the public schools of San Francisco, and the *Alta* thinks it certainly of more importance than music and calisthenics.

The lawyers of Buffalo ask for a clause in the new Constitution making needed changes in the present system of conducting Justices' Courts in that city.

A Charlestonian claims to have recently read the Bible through in sixty-five hours, understandingly. The Old Testament was done in fifty hours, and the New in fifteen.

Gov. Smith has ordered an election for member of Congress on the 26th inst. in the Eighth District, of Georgia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. A. R. Wright.

The Republicans of Michigan will hold a delegate convention, in Lansing, Wednesday, Feb. 26, to nominate candidates for Justice of the State Supreme Court and two Regents of the University.

An importer of Cambridge City, Ind., telegraphed on the 28th ult. to his agent in Aberdeen, Scotland, got an answer, telegraphed further explanations, and received a second answer, all in less than four hours.

Gov. Davis, of Texas, and the State Controller have had a sharp correspondence respecting the debt of the State, caused by the annual report of the latter, which, the Governor says, is worthless as an official exhibit.

The Richmond (Va.) *State Journal* pleads for a law which shall legitimatize all children, so that every child born into the world shall be acknowledged and cared for by its parents, and especially by the father as the most capable.

A man attempted to steal a locomotive at Knoxville, Tenn., last week, but only ran it into a train of coal-cars, smashing the head-light. He then reversed the engine, ran it back to the depot, and left it in its dilapidated condition.

The eager heirs of Benjamin Craig, who were extensively advertised for, were informed, upon application to the authorities at Washington, that the only property found was his ancient commission as a pilot in North Carolina waters.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia says the State needs about 630 more schools of twenty pupils, and 564 of fifteen pupils, the cost of which will be about $153,075, if they are kept open only five months in the year.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, introduced a bill raising the salary of the President of the United States to $50,000, and that of the Vice-President to $10,000, and asked its immediate consideration, but Mr. Sherman objected and the bill was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

NATIONAL BANK CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, introduced a bill to authorize the consolidation of national banks.

It provides that it shall be lawful for two or more national banking associations, organized under the National Currency act, to merge their assets and liabilities into one association, so that by virtue of this act such association shall be consolidated, and so that all property, rights, franchises, and privileges by law vested in such associations may be transferred to and vested in the association into which such merger shall be made. The second section prescribes the following as the conditions upon which such consolidations shall be made: First—The directors of each association are to enter into a joint agreement under the corporate seal of each association, setting forth the time and manner of converting their capital stocks, and all other provisions of the proposed consolidation. Second—Such agreement must be ratified by ballots cast by persons or proxies representing three-fourths of the shares in each association, at separate meetings called for the purpose on thirty days' notice to each shareholder by publication and through the Post-office. Third—Certificates of the affirmative three-fourths votes of each association shall be deposited by the cashiers in the office of the Controller of Currency, together with copies of the agreement, and upon receiving his approval the consolidation shall be effected. Shareholders who object to the consolidation must be paid the value of their shares, such valuation to be fixed in the articles of agreement, and all rights of creditors or liens upon the property of either association shall continue unimpaired against the new association formed by their consolidation, and be enforced against it. The separate associations are required to go into liquidation under section [illegible] of the National Currency act, and pay all debts except the capital stock surplus funds and outstanding circulation, but the latter is to be replaced by an equal amount to be issued to the new association.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

Mr. Casserly, of California, introduced a bill to amend the act of June 6, 1872, reducing the duties on imports.

THE BANKING BILL.

At 1 o'clock the consideration of the Finance Committee's substitute for the Buckingham Banking bill, was resumed.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, regarded the bill as too favorable to the banking interests, but admitted that it was a step, though not a long one, toward specie payment.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said he was unable to see what advantage it would be to the United States to pay eighteen millions of interest annually on the bonds for which the greenbacks would be exchanged. The effect of this bill, he said, would be to favor the creditor class, and make it more difficult for every debtor to pay his debt.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said this could not properly be called a bill to resume specie payments, because it left it optional with the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem greenbacks either in coin or in another promise (a United States bond) which may or may not be equal to coin.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, said the bill imposed no obligation on the holder of the greenback to take a bond if the Secretary could not pay him coin, so that he would be no worse off than before.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, admitted this, but insisted that a bill leaving it optional with the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem greenbacks in coin or in something else was not a bill to resume specie payment, and did not carry out the theory of the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Sherman) about a greenback, that it is a promise to pay a dollar in gold for the dollar expressed on its face. The bill would undoubtedly be favorable to bankers and brokers in the great cities, but if it should have the effect of making greenbacks equal to coin by the 1st of January, 1874, it would thereby add twelve per cent. to the value of all debts, and increase to that extent the difficulty of paying them. He knew that something of that kind must take place whenever we should resume specie payments; but this bill would operate too suddenly. Two years was the shortest time within which such a change should be effected, and to shorten the time would be to disturb the financial affairs of the country. If this bill should pass, the most profitable business in which anybody could engage during the next eleven months would be the hoarding of greenbacks. The bill offered capitalists a premium for refusing to loan their money. Much had been said about an elastic currency—a flexible currency—but he did not believe in it. During the last four years there had been general prosperity and less speculation in products than at any other period since 1837; and one great cause of this prosperity was the fact that the quantity of currency is fixed and cannot be increased without the action of Congress. But this bill would put it in the power of private bankers to increase the currency at their own pleasure, and would thereby greatly facilitate "corners" and other like operations. As to free banking, it might be safe when specie payment was permanently restored, but certainly not before.

Mr. Thurman's amendment, reducing the interest on the bonds to be exchanged for greenbacks from five to two per cent., was lost—yeas 11, nays 31.

Mr. Buckingham moved to amend the first section, so as to provide that the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue the notes (greenbacks) so received, or, if they are canceled, may issue United States notes to meet the current payments for the public service, and the principal of any United States bonds at par, bearing interest payable in coin, shall, on demand by the holder thereof, be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury in legal-tender notes, and the interest thereon in coin.

Mr. Buckingham, in reply to Mr. Morton, said that an elastic currency was desirable and necessary, in order to avoid occasional embarrassment of the business of the country.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, offered an amendment to the amendment providing that twenty per cent. of the greenbacks received for bonds shall be retained and permanently retired from circulation, provided the amount so retired shall not exceed $2,000,000 a month. He offered this amendment, he said, because he believed it was not possible to return to specie payment without reducing the volume of the currency.

Mr. Fenton's and Mr. Buckingham's amendments were both rejected, the latter by a vote of 9 to 41.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER TESTIMONY.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives transmitting a copy of the testimony taken in the Credit Mobilier investigation. The Clerk of the House appeared and delivered a copy of the testimony taken before one of the House Committees affecting certain members of the Senate.

Mr. Patterson moved the appointment of a select committee of five to consider the matters in the testimony relating to members of the Senate, with power to send for persons and papers. Agreed to.

At 4½ P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Credit Mobilier, presented the evidence taken, and moved that it be printed for the use of the House. It was so ordered. He also offered a resolution that the portion of the evidence affecting members of the Senate, be referred to that body. Adopted.

CHICAGO VS. BOSTON.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to remit the duties on goods destroyed in the Boston fire.

Mr. Farwell, of Illinois, moved to amend by extending the provisions of the bill to those merchants who lost goods in the Chicago fire. Objection was made to reporting the bill, and it was therefore not received for consideration.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Sargent, of California, from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill made a report. After explanation and discussion the report was adopted.

INVALID PENSIONS.

The House then proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MONTANA WAR CLAIMS.

The House then took up and passed the bill for the payment of the Montana war claims.

At 4½ P. M. the House adjourned.

M. Thiers on the Pope and the Italian Kingdom.

M. Thiers appears to have spoken with great frankness to the deputation of the Right who were sent to ask him questions with reference to what led to the departure of M. de Bourgoing from Rome. He said to M. Gabriel de Belcastel: "Like you, I am a supporter of the temporal power; like you, I regret the formation of the Kingdom of Italy; but we are in presence of an accomplished fact, face to face with a situation which I have contributed to bring about as little as you have. To modify the state of things, it would be necessary to go to war. Do you wish to do so? For my own part, I am determined not to commit an act or utter a word which can lead to a conflict. What is happening is disagreeable to you, but it is to the same degree disagreeable to me, and it is you who propose to question me on the subject. The Kingdom of Italy exists, and we have only one true and great interest, and that is to live on good terms with it. There are so many reasons which tend to separate its interests from ours, that we must not exaggerate. The time would be ill-chosen for doing so. There is on foot at present in Europe a crusade against the Papacy. The man who has placed himself at the head of this campaign against the Holy See is indefatigable. He is one of the greatest men of this century—one of those who have made the grandeur of Germany and overwhelmed our country. I refer, of course, to M. de Bismarck. He is now bestowing his favors with profusion on Italy, which is his natural ally in the great struggle on which he has entered. It is evident that nothing is neglected by this profound politician which can induce Italy to enter into alliance with Prussia. Do you wish to promote the alliance? We respect the rights of the Holy See; we desire that it should be fully and completely independent; but we accept accomplished facts, and we shall do nothing which will separate us from a King and his Ministers with whom we can only express satisfaction."

Letter from the Vice-President.

The following letter from Hon. Schuyler Colfax to a citizen of Pittsburg, Penn., is published in the papers of that city:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Jan. 27, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for your kind and cordial letter of sympathy. Whatever may be testified, or who, or how many may swear differently, I not only never saw the check for $1,200 till last Friday, but, till that time, had never seen any check signed by Mr. Ames, nor have I ever received a dollar from him on any account whatever. Yours truly,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600	Western Union...	90½
1200	do........	90½
200	do........	90¾
300	do........c.	90⅝
1000	do........	90¾
200	do........	90½
1000	do........	90½
500	do........c.	90½
600	do........	90⅝
500	do........s3.	90⅝
2200	do........	90½
1000	do........s3.	90⅝
1000	do........c.	90⅝
1000	do........	90⅝
1100	do........	90½
2200	do........	90⅝
2200	do........	90½
2200	do........c.	90⅝
600	do........b3.	91
1400	do........	91
500	do........	90¾
2200	do........	90½
200	Pacific Mail......	73
500	do........	73¼
200	do........	73
400	do........	73¼
100	do........	73⅜
200	do........c.	73¼
100	do........	73½
2000	N. Y. Cen. & H..	106⅛
200	do........	106⅜
200	do........c.	106¼
2000	do........	106⅜
600	do........s3.	106⅜
1000	Erie Railroad....	69¼
500	do........	69⅛
200	do........	69
2100	do........	68⅞
600	do........	68¾
600	do........s3.	68⅞
400	do........	68⅝
1200	do........	68⅞
200	do........	68¾
400	do........	68¾
100	Erie Railroad Pf..	81½
700	Rock Island......	114
100	do........	114
200	do........	114⅛
200	do........b3.	114⅛
100	do........c.	114⅛
100	do........	112⅞
200	do........	114
100	do........s3.	114
100	St. Paul Pf......	79¾
100	St. Paul........b3.	54¼
200	do........	54¼
1000	Lake Shore......	95⅛
700	do........s3.	95⅛
2000	do........	95⅞
1200	do........	95⅝
1600	do........	95⅝
500	do........b3.	95⅝
100	do........s3.	95⅝
100	do........c.	95⅝
500	do........	95⅞
500	do........	95⅝
500	do........	95⅝
200	do........s3.	95¾
100	do........	95¾
100	do........b3.	96⅛
200	do........b3.	96
500	Union Pacific....	36⅝
300	Bos., H. & E....	9⅜
200	do........	9⅜
1300	do........	9⅜
200	do........c.	9⅜
100	do........	9⅜
1200	Ohio & Miss....	49⅛
100	do........	49⅛
700	do........	49⅛
100	do........s3.	49
100	do........s3.	49⅛
100	North-western....	84⅛
300	do........	84⅜
700	do........	84⅜
600	do........	84⅛
600	do........	84⅛
100	North-western Pf.	93½
100	do........	93⅜
100	do........	93⅜
100	do........	93¼
100	Toledo & Wab....	74⅛
100	do........s3.	74⅛
100	do........	74⅛
100	do........b3.	74⅛
100	Del.,Lack.& W.s3.	103
200	do........	103
200	At. & Pac. Pf.....	38
100	do........	37⅝
300	do........	37½
300	do........	37⅜
200	do........	37½
400	Col., C. & Ind. C..	41⅛
900	do........	41⅜
100	do........b3.	41⅛
200	do........	41½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..118⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, old...	83½
10,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	83¼
2,000	Ga. 7s end.....	85
1,000	Missouri 6s.....	93⅛
1,000	do........	93¼
4,000	do........	93⅜
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.83.	93¼
1,000	C.,P. & Ash.old.	98
1,000	D., M. & Tol.1st.	95
12,000	Cen. P. G. bds..	102⅞
15,000	do........	102¾
1,000	do........	102⅞
22,000	Un. Pacific 1st.	88⅝
2,000	do........	88⅝
10,000	do........	88⅝
25,000	do........	89
27,000	do........c.	89
10,000	Un. P. 7s L. G..	79
2,000	do........b3.	79
20,000	Un. Pac. 10s In.	79
1,000	do........	79⅛
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st.	97
1,000	Del., L. & W. C.	101½
10,000	Chi. & N. W. C.	91½
1,000	Gt. Western 2d.	88⅜
1,000	Quin. & Tol. 1st.	91
2,000	C. & R.I.& P.7s.	101⅛
3,000	Cleve. & P. 4th.	84
2,000	P.,Ft.W.& C.2d.	98
2,000	St. L. & I.M.1st.	95
5,000	M.& St P.,Ia.D.	88
12,000	C.,C. & I. C. 1st.	90
17,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	73½
1,000	Tol.,P. & W.1st, Eastern Div..	91½
7,000	Tol.,P. & W.1st, Western Div..	88½
5,000	Bos.,H. & E.1st.	42¼
4,000	Bos.,H.& E.Gd.	58⅛
1,000	C. F. & Min. 1st.	82½
1,000	B.,C. R.& M.1st.	93
40	Phœnix Bank......	101
10	Bk. State of N.Y.	111
10	Continent'l Bk.s3.	83½
10	Cent. Nat. Bank..	98⅛
20	Ger.Am. Bank.b3.	102
20	Bk. of Repub.xdiv.	111
20	Bk. of Commerce.	114⅛
100	Con. Coal....b. c.	49
50	do........	49⅛
100	American Coal....	58⅛
400	do........	58
100	Del. & Hud.Canal.	120
100	do...bet. call.	120
100	Mariposa Pref.....	1⅝
100	Mar. L. & Mg. Co.	21
100	do..b. c. b30.	21½
100	do.......b30.	22
100	P. M.S.S. Co.b.c.	73
200	do........	73
200	do........b3.	72⅞
200	do........	72½
700	do........	72⅞
200	do........	72⅞
100	At. Mail. S. S. Co.	7¼
10	American Ex.....	69¼
400	Chic. & N. W.b.c.	85
100	do........b3.	85
200	do........	84⅞
100	P.,Ft. W. & C. Gd.	93⅛
20	do........	94
70	N. Y. C. & Hud..	106
200	do...b. c. b3.	106⅛
400	do........	106⅛
400	do........b3.	106⅛
100	do........	106
100	do........c.	105⅞
100	do........b3.	106
100	do........	105⅞
100	do........	106
300	do........	106⅛
300	Mich. Central.....	110⅛
100	do........	110¼
7	do........	110¼
200	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	95⅞
1200	do........b3.	96
200	do........	96
300	do........b3.	96
100	do........b3.	95⅞
100	do........s3.	95⅞
200	do........	95⅞
100	do........b3.	96
100	do........b3.	96⅛
100	Ohio & M.b. c. b3.	49
100	do........	49
100	do........	48⅞
100	do........	49
100	Ohio & Miss. Pref.	75
200	C.,C.,& I, C.b.c.s3.	41⅛
100	do........	41⅛
100	do........	41
300	Un. Pacific...b. c.	36⅛
200	West. Un. Tel....	90⅛
1200	do..bet. call.	90⅛
1000	do........	90⅛
1500	do........	90⅛
1000	do........	90¼
700	do........	90⅛
700	do........	90
700	do........	89⅞
1000	do........	89⅞
100	do........	89⅞
300	do........	90
100	do........	90⅛
500	do........	90⅛
700	do........	90⅛
500	do........	90⅛
200	do........	90⅛
2100	do........	90⅛
400	do........s3.	90⅛
1600	do........	90⅛
800	do........	90⅛
100	do........	90⅛
400	do........	90⅛
1900	do........	90⅛
400	do........s3.	90⅛
200	do........c.	90⅛
500	do........	90⅛
1900	do........c.	90⅛
600	do........	90⅛
300	do........	90⅛
1200	do........c.	90
200	do........	90
600	do........	89⅞
300	do........	89⅞
200	do........	89⅞
200	do........c.	89⅞
1000	do........	89⅞
200	do........	89⅞
200	do........	90⅛
200	do........	89⅞
300	do........	89⅞
600	do........	90
600	do........	90⅛
6800	do........	90⅛
200	do........b3.	90⅛
2600	do........	90⅛
900	do........	90⅛
1400	do........	90⅛
400	do........c.	89⅞
200	do........	90
200	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	79⅞
5	do........	79
10	Il. Cent.bet. call.	120½
100	Erie Railroad Pf..	82
6	Erie Railroad....	68
500	do...bet. call.	68⅞
200	do........c.	68⅛
100	do........b3.	69
100	do........s3.	68⅞
100	do........	68⅞
600	do........	68⅞
100	do........b3.	68⅞
100	do........	68⅞
800	do........	68⅞
100	do........	68⅞
700	do........	68⅞
700	do........	68⅞
200	do........	68⅝
400	do........	68⅞
800	do........	68⅞
2400	do........	68⅞
200	do........b3.	68⅞
1600	do........	68⅞
1400	do........	68⅞
600	do........b3.	68⅞
100	do........	68⅞
400	N. J. Central......	105⅛
300	do........	106
25	do........	105⅛
100	Chic. & R. Island..	114
1700	do..bet. call.	113⅞
100	do........	113⅞
100	Tol.,W.&W.b.c.b3.	74⅛
100	do........	74⅛
500	do........	74
200	Mil. & St. Paul..	54⅛
200	do..bet. call.	54⅛
100	do........	54⅛
100	do........b3.	54⅛
61	C., C., Cin. & Ind...	91⅛
200	Bos., H & E..b. c.	9⅜
100	do........s3.	9⅜
300	do........	9⅜
700	do........s3.	9⅜
300	N.J. So..b. c. b3.	27
400	Del. Lack. & W..	103
400	do........	102⅞
100	Chic & Alton.....	115½
200	Pacific R. of Mo..	58⅞
300	St. L. & Iron M'n.	92
300	Chic., Bur. & Q..	119¼
300	At. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	37⅛
700	do........	37⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$50,000	U.S. 6s, R., '81.	116⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81.	118⅛
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	114⅞
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅞
10,000	do..bet. call.	116⅞
5,500	do........	116⅞
$31,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'68.	116⅞
1,000	U. S. 10-40 R.....	112
20,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	114⅞
20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	115⅞
10,000	U. S. 5s, C, '81..	113⅞
160,000	do........	113⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

200	West. Un. Tel.....	90⅛
500	do........	90⅛
500	do........	90⅛
100	do........c.	90⅛
300	do........c.	90
1200	do........	90⅛
100	do........	90⅛
100	do........	90⅛
400	do........b3.	90
100	do........	89⅞
200	do........	89⅞
700	do........	89⅞
2700	do........	89⅞
2100	do........	90
200	New Central Coal.	44⅛
200	Pacific Mail.....	72⅞
1100	do........	73
600	do........	73⅛
400	do........	73⅛
600	Erie Railroad.....	68⅛
1400	do........	68
800	do........	67⅞
800	do.......b3.	67⅞
200	do........b3.	68
300	do........	68
1800	do........	67⅞
100	Erie Pf.....	81⅛
100	Rock Island......	113⅞
700	Lake Shore....b3.	95⅞
900	do........	95⅞
2040	do........b3.	96
5000	do........	96
2000	do........	96⅛
2800	do........	96⅛
600	do........b3.	96⅛
500	do........s3.	96⅛
200	do........s3.	96⅛
100	do........b3.	96⅛
500	do........	96⅛
500	do........	96⅛
800	do........	96⅛
300	do........b3.	96⅛
700	do........	96⅛
100	do........c.	96⅛
200	do........s3.	96⅛
300	do........	96
700	do........b3.	96⅛
300	do........	96⅛
100	N.Y.C. & Hud.s3.	106
200	do........b3.	106
100	do........	106
100	Mich. Central.....	111
100	North-western....	84⅞
100	do........	84⅞
100	North-west. Pf....	93⅛
100	Boston, H. & E....	9⅜
100	do........	9⅜
200	do........	9⅜
200	do........	9⅜
200	do........	9⅜
1100	do........	9
200	do........	9⅛
200	Union Pacific....	36⅜
700	do........	36⅜
1400	do........	36⅜
500	do........	36⅜
600	do........	36⅜
800	do........s3.	36⅜
100	do........b3.	36⅜
1500	do........	36⅜
200	St. Paul....	54⅛
100	do........	54⅛
300	Del., L. & W.....	102⅞
500	do........	103
200	Ohio & Miss...b3.	49
200	do........	49
100	do........s3.	49
300	do........	49⅛
1200	do........	49⅛
3100	do........	49⅛
600	do........c.	49⅛
400	do........	49⅛
200	do........	49⅛
100	do........	49⅛
100	St. L. & K. C....	67⅛
200	C., C. & I. C....s3.	41⅛
300	do........	41⅛
100	do........	41⅛
300	do........	41⅛
100	Pacific R. of Mo..	59
200	do........	58⅞
200	Atl. & P. Pf...b3.	37⅛
700	do........b3.	37⅞
100	do........	37⅛
100	do........	37⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, old...	83
10,000	do........b30.	83
24,000	do........	82⅞
25,000	Tenn. 6s, n..b.c.	82
3,000	N. C. 6s, old....	34
5,000	Missouri 6s.....	93⅛
1,500	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	102⅞
1,000	do........	103
41,000	U. Pac. 1st......	89
5,000	U. P. 7s, L. G....	78⅞
3,000	U. P. 10s, In....	79
1,000	do........	78⅞
1,000	do........s3.	78⅞
3,000	Long Dock bds.	93
1,000	Morris & Es. 2d, x int..........	96⅛
3,000	do........	96⅞
1,000	Bur., C. R. & M., 1st..........	92⅛
3,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	92⅛
1,000	Col., C. & I. C., 1st..........	90
1,000	N. J. C. 1st, n..	102⅛
2,000	C. F. & M. 1st..	82⅛
5,000	Gt. West. 2d....	89
3,000	Tol., P. & War., E. D..........	92⅛
27	Bank of N. Y......	132
100	New Cen. Coal.b.c.	44⅛
200	do........	44⅛
200	American Coal....	57
100	Con. Coal of Md., b.c.s3.	48⅛
200	West. Un. Tel.b.c.	90
1300	do........	90⅛
1700	do........	90⅛
1800	do........	90⅛
2000	do........	90⅛
100	do........b5.	90⅛
600	do........	90⅛
3000	do........b3.	90⅛
500	do........	90⅛
1500	do........	90⅛
2000	do........	90⅛
200	do........s3.	90⅛
2100	do........	90⅛
200	do........b3.	90⅛
700	do........	90⅛
300	do........	90⅛
100	Mariposa Pf.....	2
300	Mariposa L. & M., b.c.b10.	21⅛
200	Adams Express...	99
200	U. S. Express....	78
100	do........	78⅛
5	Am. Express....	69
200	Pac. Mail.....b.c.	73
100	do........	72⅞
200	do........	72⅞
200	N. Y. C. & H..b.c.	106
400	do........	105⅞
600	do........b3.	106
100	do........	106
100	do........b2.	106
200	do........b3.	106
500	do........s3.	105⅞
600	do........	105⅞
300	do........s3.	105⅞
700	Erie........b.c.b3.	68
500	do........	67⅞
500	do........	67⅞
100	do........c.	67⅞
1400	do........	68
400	do........	67⅞
300	do........b3.	68
800	do........	68
400	do........c.	68
100	Harlem Railroad.	120⅛
100	Mich. Cen......	111
600	L. S. & M. S...b.c.	96⅛
400	do........b3.	96⅛
1600	do........	96
400	do........	96⅛
300	do........s3.	96
100	Un. Pac......b.c.c.	36⅛
100	do........	36⅛
400	Cleve. & Pitts. G..	91
1000	do........b.c.	91⅛
20	C., C., C. & I.....	92
200	C. & N. W.....b.c.	84⅛
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf., b.c..	93⅛
22	do........	92⅞
900	C. & R. I.......b.c.	113⅛
400	Del., L. & W..b.c.	102⅞
100	do........	102⅞
100	Tol., W. & W..b.c.	74
100	Chic. & Alton.....	115⅛
100	Ohio & M...b.c.b3.	49⅛
100	do........	49⅛
800	do........	49⅛
500	Bos., H. & E...b.c.	9⅛
300	do........	9⅛
100	do........b3.	9⅛
100	do........b10.	9⅛
35	Morris & Essex....	91⅛
10	do........	91⅛
200	H. & St. Joseph....	48
100	do........b.c.	48
700	At. & Pac. Pf..b.c.	37⅛
300	do........	37
200	do........s3.	37⅛
200	do........	37⅛
200	do........b3.	37⅛
200	do........	37
100	Pac. of Mo......b.c.	58⅛
100	Col., C. & I. C.b.c.	41
100	do........s3.	41

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67..	116⅛
20,000	U. P. 1st M.......	89
300	Consol. Coal.......	48⅛
100	do........	48⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H...b10.	105⅞
500	do........	105⅞
50	do........	105⅞
100	do........s3.	105⅞
700	do........s3.	105⅞
300	do........	105⅞
800	do........	105⅞
1000	do........	105⅞
300	do........	105⅞
1200	do........	105⅞
100	do........s3.	105⅞
500	Western Union....	90⅛
100	do........s3.	90⅛
300	do........	90⅛
2400	do........	90
1000	do........	89⅞
200	do........	89⅞
700	do........	89⅞
100	do........b3.	89⅞
200	do........	89⅞
500	do........	89⅞
100	do........	89⅞
100	do........	89⅞
300	do........	89⅞
600	do........	89⅞
200	do........	89⅞
200	do........b3.	90
800	do........	90⅛
2100	do........	90
100	do........b3.	90⅛
900	do........	89⅞
200	do........s3.	89⅞
400	do........	89⅞
600	do........	89⅞
1500	do........	89⅞
300	do........s3.	89⅞
100	do........	89⅞
1400	do........	89⅞
200	do........s3.	89⅞
700	do........	89⅞
500	do........b3.	89⅞
900	do........	89⅞
900	do........	89⅞
100	Mariposa L. & M.	21⅛
100	Erie Railroad.....	68
400	do........	67⅞
200	do........	67⅞
300	do........b3.	68
300	do........s3.	67⅞
1200	do........	67⅞
1300	do........	67⅞
800	do........b3.	67⅞
200	do........	67⅞
1200	do........	67⅞
100	do........	67⅞
1600	do........	67⅞
300	do........	67⅞
200	do........	68
4600	do........	68⅛
3100	do........	68⅛
100	New Cen. Coal....	44⅛
100	Pacific Mail....b3.	72⅞
600	do........	72⅞
300	Michigan Central.	111
100	Lake Shore.......	96
150	do........	95⅞
100	do........s3.	96
100	do........s3.	95⅞
200	do........	96
200	do........	95⅞
1500	do........	95⅞
400	do........	95⅞
100	do........b3.	95⅞
200	do........s3.	95⅞
100	do........	95⅞
700	do........	95⅞
1800	do........	95⅞
100	do........b3.	95⅞
600	B., H. & Erie.....	9⅛
100	do........	9⅛
200	Union Pacific..s3.	36⅛
100	do........	36⅛
300	do........	36⅛
2600	do........	36⅛
300	do........s3.	36
1100	do........	36
100	do........	35⅞
200	do........	35⅞
300	North-western....	84⅛
200	do........	84⅛
100	do........	84⅛
300	do........	84⅛
400	North-west'n Pref.	92⅛
120	C. C. C. & Ind'pa..	92
500	Rock Island....b3.	113⅞
100	do........	113⅞
700	do........	113⅞
100	St. Paul......	54⅛
100	St. Paul Pref.....	79⅛
100	Toledo & Wabash.	73⅞
100	do........b3.	73⅞
100	do........	73⅞
100	Ohio & Miss.....	49⅛
400	do........	49
200	do........s3.	49
300	do........	48⅞
300	do........	48⅞
100	C. C. & I. C.....	40⅞
200	Pacific R. of Mo...	58⅞
100	do........	58⅞
100	do........	58⅞
500	Atlantic & Pac. P.	37⅛
100	do........	37
100	do........	36⅞
200	do........	36⅞
100	do........b3.	36⅞
100	do........b30.	36⅞
200	do........s3.	36⅞
300	do........	36⅞
100	do........b3.	36⅞
700	do........	36⅞
400	do........	36⅞
100	do........b3.	36⅞
1000	do........	36⅞

TUESDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened steady this morning at 113@112⅞ ₽ cent., but subsequently advanced to 113⅜@113½ ₽ cent. A new *Bull* combination in the Gold Room is assigned as the reason for the advance of ⅜@⅝ ₽ cent. This movement appears to be wholly speculative, as the rates of Exchange are barely steady and the demand to-day quite moderate, owing to the circumstance that there will be no mail steamers to-morrow. Sixty Days' London, 109⅜ ₽ cent.; Short Sight, 110⅛@110½ ₽ cent. The Treasury will sell $1,500,000 Gold on Thursday, and the Sinking Fund will offer to buy $1,000,000 United States 5-20s to-morrow at or below the current price of Gold.

There is little or no relaxation in the Money market from 7 ₽ cent. Interest among the Stock Brokers, and to-day the balances wanted at this rate to carry over Stocks were inadequate to the demand. Extra commissions over 7 ₽ cent. were paid, in some instances, near the close of Bank hours. The cause of the active demand, on call loans, may be readily traced to the very large speculation of yesterday and this morning, in many of the active Stocks on the Share list. And late in the day the *Bull* movement on the Exchange seemed to be partially checked by the look of the Money market.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds of the United States were firm at the close of the day, on the rise in Gold, which enables orders for Europe to be executed on better terms than yesterday. The State Bonds were 1@1½ ₽ cent. lower on Tennessees. The Western Railroad Mortgages continue in good investment demand on orders at the Stock Board. The Harlem Company offer $2,000,000 Mortgage Bonds 7 ₽ cent., due in 1900, by private subscription.

In the Pacific Railroad Mortgages to-day there was a very confident demand at advancing prices. The orders for Union Firsts were over $100,000, and a large line was bought at 88⅞ to 89 ₽ cent. for a leading Banking-house. The Centrals went up to 103⅛ ₽ cent., and the Western Pacifics, (part of the Central,) 92 ₽ cent. Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, Bankers for the Chesapeake and Ohio Company, advanced their First Mortgage to 86½ ₽ cent. and interest.

There was another spirited speculation on the Share list at the Exchange to-day, and the official list of sales will afford some idea of the magnitude and earnestness of the present *Bull* movement. The disposition to resist this temper of the market by bearish sales, is less conspicuous than usual in such seasons of speculation in former years, and the consequence is the advance in prices meets with little opposition until some adverse signs in the rates and ease of Money induce the less confident holders to realize their profits. This was the case this Afternoon to the extent of 1@1½ ₽ cent., and at 4 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with the last prices of Monday, the intermediate fluctuations being, in some instances 2 ₽ cent. from one extreme to the other.

Closing Quotations—Feb 4.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s..........	113⅞	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	116⅛	116⅛
American Gold..............	113	113⅜
Bills on London, 60 days.......	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson.....	106⅛	105⅞
Chicago and Rock Island.....	113⅛	113⅞
North-west Common..........	84	84⅛
Pacific Mail...............	72⅞	72⅞
St. Paul Preferred..........	79⅛	79⅛
St. Paul Common............	54⅛	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi.........	49⅛	49
Western Union Telegraph....	89⅞	89⅞
Erie....................	69	68⅛
Union Pacific..............	36⅞	35⅞
Lake Shore................	95⅛	95⅛
C., C., and Indiana Central....	41	40⅞
Toledo and Wabash.........	74⅛	73⅞
North-west Preferred.........	93⅛	92⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph......	48	48
Atlantic and Pacific.........	37⅞	36⅛

At the close of the Hall of the Exchange the Share speculation left off heavy. Gold advanced to 113⅜@113½ ₽ cent. There was no late news from the London Syndicate.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1873. }

Gold receipts..........	$577,300 00
Gold payments..........	315,960 90
Gold balance..........	37,258,425 28
Currency receipts..........	262,651 57
Currency payments..........	270,571 27
Currency balance..........	23,813,941 58
Customs..........	545,000 00

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ ct. reg., '81.......	117	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....	114⅞
6 ₽ ct. coup., '81......	118⅛	5-20 reg., '67..........	114⅛
5-20 reg., '62..........	114⅞	5-20 coup., '67........	116⅞
5-20 coup., '62........	114⅞	5-20 reg., '68..........	114⅞
5-20 reg., '64..........	114⅞	5-20 coup., '68........	116⅞
5-20 coup., '64........	114⅞	10-40 reg.............	111⅞
5-20 reg., '65..........	114⅞	10-40 coup............	115
5-20 coup., '65........	115⅛	5s coup., '81.........	113⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65......	114⅛	6s currency..........	115⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old..........	83⅛	R. I. 6s..........	100⅞
Tenn. 6s, new..........	82⅞	Ark. 6s, Funded......	39
Va. 6s, Cons. bds......	55⅛	Texas 10s, '76......	73
Va. 6s, Def. bds........	14	Ohio 6s, '81..........	102
Ga. 6s..........	75	Ky. 6s..........	97⅛
Ga. 7s, new..........	90	Ill. coup. 6s, '77......	98
Ga. 7s, indorsed........	85	Ill. coup. 6s, '79......	98
N. C. R. R. Co. coup..	59	N. Y. reg. Bounty L.	105⅛
N. C. 6s, new..........	16	N. Y. coup. Bounty L.	105⅛
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July..	22	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	109
Mo. 6s..........	93⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	107
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. is..	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	107
Mo. 6s, Asylum bds....	92⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	107
La. 6s..........	50	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '78.	107
Conn. 6s..........	101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	103

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York..........	128	Bank of the Republic.	111
Manhattan..........	x155	Hanover..........	101
Merchants'..........	116½	Irving..........	123
Mechanics'..........	134	Metropolitan..........	133½
Union..........	139	Nassau..........	100
America..........	148½	Shoe & Leather..........	146
City..........	250	Corn Exchange..........	125
Phenix..........	101	Continental..........	88⅛
Merchants' Exchange.	85	Commonwealth..........	85
Leather Manuf'rs'....	160	Importers' & Traders'	170
Seventh Ward..........	96	Park..........	145
State of New-York....	110⅛	Manuf. & Merch'ts'..	90
Commerce..........	114½	Central National..........	98
Ocean..........	30	Fourth National..........	111
American Exchange.	111	Ninth National..........	105
Chatham..........	145	German American..........	101

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 4.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old..........	96⅛	96½
City 6s, new..........	100⅛	....
Camden and Amboy..........	121½	121¾
Pennsylvania Central..........	58⅛	58⅝
Reading..........	114⅛	114½
Lehigh Valley..........	60⅝	60½
Catawissa Preferred..........	44⅛	44¾
Philadelphia and Erie..........	27⅝	28
Northern Central..........	39	....
Lehigh Navigation..........	37⅛	37¾
Lehigh Gold Loan..........	91¾	92

Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, No. 335 Broadway, pursuant to their promise and their extraordinary efforts to make this promise good, advertise in another part of THE TIMES that their new Reference Book is now ready for delivery. These gentlemen were literally burnt out on Christmas Eve, with their Reference Book for 1873 printed and almost completed for delivery to subscribers, an edition of 10,000 copies. Since then, without any printing office of their own, they have revised and caused to be reprinted this valuable compilation, by dividing the work between five different printing establishments in New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $5,611,700.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of *Eight ₽ cent.* will be paid by the New-York Fire Insurance Company on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

$300,000,000

UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT.

FUNDED LOAN.

PRINCIPAL redeemable at par after 1st May, 1881, in United States Gold Coin of the present standard; interest payable quarterly in United States Gold Coin, and both Principal and Interest exempt from taxation, whether under Federal, State, Municipal or Local Authority.

AS AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS, APPROVED JULY 14, 1870, AND JAN. 20, 1871.

The Proceeds of these Bonds are to be applied to the Redemption and Cancellation of United States Five-Twenty Bonds; as provided in said acts.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

The Secretary of the Treasury having concluded with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and themselves; and with Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and themselves, a contract for the negotiation of the remaining Five per cent. Bonds of the Funded Loan of the United States; the undersigned are prepared to receive applications at par and accrued interest for any part of

$300,000,000

UNITED STATES 5s OF 1881,

Issued under the acts of Congress above mentioned.

Applications may be made payable either in cash (in gold) or in Five-twenty Bonds of any issue.

The Bonds now offered ARE ALL THAT REMAIN OF THE $500,000,000 FIVE PER CENTS. AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS, and it is hardly necessary to say that the combination intrusted with the management of this negotiation embraces connections in Europe and America which practically insure the placing of the entire amount and the REDEMPTION OF $300,000,000 OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, AFTER WHICH ONLY FOUR AND ONE-HALF AND FOUR PER CENT. BONDS WILL REMAIN FOR HOLDERS OF FIVE-TWENTIES DECLINING THIS LAST OPPORTUNITY TO EXCHANGE FOR FIVE PER CENTS.

The Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. The Registered Bonds are in like amounts, with the addition of denominations of $20,000 and $50,000. Interest, PAYABLE QUARTERLY, will commence from 1st of February, the first interest payment being May 1, 1873.

The Bonds may, at the option of the holder, be registered, and United States Treasury Checks for interest thereon will be sent from Washington to the Post-office address of the holder, in any part of America or Europe.

Applications will be received at the office of either of the undersigned, and must be accompanied by the required deposit.

Payment in gold will be made as follows:

5 Per Cent. - - On Application.
5 Per Cent. - - On Allotment.
40 Per Cent. - - On May 1.
50 Per Cent, - - On June 1.

When preferred, the deposit upon application may be made in currency or any United States bonds.

Interest at 5 per cent. (gold) per annum will be added from Feb. 1 to the date of the several payments.

Payment in Five-twenties will be made by exchanging Bond for Bond, interest being adjusted to Feb. 1. The preliminary deposit of 5 per cent. in such cases will be returned upon receipt of the Five-twenties, the class of which must be specified in the application.

The Books will be opened simultaneously in Europe and America on the *4th inst., and remain open until the evening of the 7th inst.*, and the allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter.

Provisional receipts (scrip) will be given for the deposits. The Bonds will be furnished at as early a date as practicable against corresponding amounts of Five-twenty Bonds or payment in full.

Should the allotment of Bonds not equal the subscription, the preliminary deposit in each case will be returned forthwith to the extent of the excess.

When desired we will furnish the coin (without commission) and make settlement in currency, and will also receive at current market price, any Bonds of United States other than Five-twenties.

JAY COOKE & CO.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Applications will also be received by Messrs. FISK & HATCH, VERMILYE & CO., HENRY CLEWS & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., FIRST NATIONAL and FOURTH NATIONAL BANKS, from whom the forms may be procured.

To Investors.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, }
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1873. }

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL PACIFIC, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably pay off, in gold, $300,000,000 FIVE-TWENTIES, and a large amount of money thus released from investment must find its way into this class of securities.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, (86½ and accrued interest,) are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par. Their price to-day is 103@103¼.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price to-day is 91¾ to 92. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ WE ARE NOW SELLING THE GOLD Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company's Southern extension or Chicago connection, at 87 and accrued interest in currency. We confidently recommend these bonds to investors. For further information apply at our office, No. 18 Wall-st.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873.

COFFEE—Has been dull throughout, but quoted steady within the previous range. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 8,053 bags; sales, 11,978 bags; stock here this morning, as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, 28,101 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 56,336 bags.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery, and quoted generally off ⅛c. ₽ lb., with low grade Gulf stock even more depressed. Sales, 580 bales, including 565 bales to spinners and 15 bales to shippers. For forward delivery, there has been a fair business reported at, however, a reduction of ⅛c.@3-16c. ₽ lb., closing with rather more steadiness. Sales have been made of 16,800 bales, (of which 4,600 bales last evening, and 12,200 bales to day,) basis Low Middling, with February contracts closing at 20⅜c.; March, 20 9-16c.; April, 20 3-16c.@20⅞c.; May, 21 1-16c.; June, 21⅛c.; July, 21⅞c. The receipts at this port to-day were 6,699 bales, including 3,379 bales from Charleston, 274 bales from Baltimore, 2,174 bales from Savannah, 461 bales from Morehead City, 411 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 21,431 bales, and thus far this week 66,040 bales, against 60,370 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 2,312,849 bales, against 1,963,609 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary..........	18	18⅛	18¼	18⅜
Good Ordinary..........	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Strict Good Ordinary..	19 9-16	19 13-16	20 1-16	20 3-16
Low Middling..........	20	20⅛	20½	20⅝
Middling..........	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	22
Good Middling..........	23	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝

FISH—A restricted business has been reported, since our last, on a steady basis as to values, including Dry Cod at $5 75@$6 ₽ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $10 50@$14; No. 3 do. at $7 75@$8 50 ₽ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1, ₽ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been generally limited on the previous basis as to values. The principal movement was in City Mills Extra, shipping stock, of which 4,500 bbls. within the range of $7 75@$8, and 1,200 bbls. Fancy do. on private terms, apart from which the dealings were mostly in a jobbing way, buyers having had any existing advantage as to prices. Sales have been reported of 11,250 bbls., all told, including inferior to extra choice Superfine State and Western at $6 40@$7 25, chiefly at $6 75@$7 25 for fair to very choice; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 35@$7 85; good to very fancy do., $7 90@$8 65, chiefly fancy stock at $8 50@$8 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 30@$7 80, chiefly at $7 50@$7 75; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Ohio, $7 50@$7 90; fancy shipping Extra Western at $8@$8 50 ₽ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₽ bbl..........	$4 00@$6 00
Sour Flour..........	4 00@ 7 25
Superfine State and Western..........	6 40@ 7 25
Extra State..........	7 35@ 8 65
Extra City, shipping brands..........	7 50@ 8 65
Extra Genesee..........	8 50@10 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands..	7 50@ 7 90
Extra Western, shipping brands..........	7 30@ 7 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..........	8 10@10 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands..	8 00@10 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy..........	8 00@13 50
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to very fancy..	8 00@13 50

Southern Flour has been quite steady, but without notable animation. Sales, 400 bbls. at from $6 6.@$9 for ordinary to very choice shipping; $9@$13 25 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₽ bbl....California Flour in fair demand, chiefly for forward delivery, and quoted at from $9 50@$10 50, as extremes; 500 bbls. sold, to arrive, on private terms....Rye Flour quiet but steady at $4 75@$6 40 for inferior to choice ₽ bbl. Sales 180 bbls.. chiefly at $6@$6 40 ₽ bbl....Corn-meal continues in moderate request at $3 45@$3 75 for Yellow Western; $3 40@$3 50 for White do.; $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 300 bbls., in lots....Bag Meal dull at $1 17@$1 29, and Bolted do. at $1 40@$1 50....Oat meal at $7 25@$8 ₽ bbl....Buckwheat Flour quiet within the range of from $3 @$3 40 for State and Pennsylvania ₽ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Trade has been devoid of animation, values remaining about as before. Sales 1,300 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 05; 650 boxes loose Muscatel do., at $2 40@$2 50; 160 casks Currants at 6¼c.; 200 bags Brazil Nuts at 11c.; 200 bags Filberts, 30 bales Princess Paper Shelled Almonds, and 250 frails Dates, on private terms; 30 casks Turkey Prunes at 8c.; and 200 cases Sardines at 31c., and 20c. for half and quarter boxes. The auction sale of new Smyrna Figs resulted satisfactorily, and the offering quite promptly placed at from 5¼c.@13½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat of really desirable quality has been in limited supply and quoted stronger as to values, on a rather more confident demand, mostly for shipment. The extreme prices claimed, however, operated against free dealings. Winter Wheat scarce and quiet, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking rates with freedom. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, at about $1 80 for strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 76 for extra choice No. 2 Duluth do., afloat; with $1 72@$1 75 quoted as the nominal figures for good to strictly choice No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store and afloat; $1 65 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store; $1 53@$1 58 for inferior and No. 3 Spring; $2 for good Red Western, and $2@$2 05 for White do., in small lots....Corn has been in less request at rather easier prices, on somewhat freer offerings of stock, particularly of new. The export inquiry has been checked by the scarcity of freight room, for prompt use. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 58,500 bushels at 65¼c.@66½c. for fair to very choice New Mixed and Yellow Western, closing tamely at 65½c. for average samples of new Mixed Western; 64c.@64½c. for fair to choice old do., in store, chiefly at 64c.@64½c. for fair to prime samples, with fair ordinary to choice do. quoted at 60c.@67c. afloat; 66c. for White Western; 61c.@62c. for Jersey Yellow....Oats have been in moderately active demand at, however, rather less firm rates. Sales have been reported of 64,000 bushels at 53c.@55c., chiefly at 54c.@54½c. for new Mixed Western; 53c.@54c. for new Black do.; 55c.@56c. for White do.; 53½c.@53¾c. for old Mixed Western, in store, mostly at 53½c. for average stock; 52c.@54½c. for inferior to very good Mixed State....Rye quoted nominally as before on a dull market. Canada, Western, and State quoted within the range of 90c.@95c. ₽ bushel....Barley firm, but without movement of importance; small lots of State sold, chiefly 90c. ₽ bushel; Canada West quoted at $1 22@$1 25; State, 90c.@$1 10 ₽ bushel....Barley-malt dull and unchanged....Feed in request on the basis of $23@$24 ₽ ton....Stocks of Grain afloat include 263,450 bushels Wheat, 161,100 bushels Corn, 32,700 bushels Oats, 47,200 bushels Rye, and 295,570 bushels Barley.

HEMP—Of Manila, 1,600 bales sold at Boston at 10c., gold, ₽ lb. Market otherwise dull, but steady.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in moderate demand, within the former range. Bale Hay at $1 10@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 75 for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw at from 75c.@$1 35 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₽ 100 lbs. The difficulty of delivering stock impedes business seriously.

LEATHER—The movements in most kinds of stock have been limited. Hemlock and Oak Sole tonnages have been quoted generally steady, for any kind of really desirable supplies. Stock of Hemlock accumulating. Rough and finished Upper Goods, though less inquired for, show firmness. Harness stock quiet but held with confidence. Foreign Calf-skins in very moderate demand, and most qualities offered with urgency, giving the advantage to buyers.

METALS—There has been a brisk trade noted in Copper, largely for forward delivery, at firmer prices; sales, 1,000,000 lbs. Ingot at 34c.@34½c. cash, and 35c. for March deliveries; also, 200 tons English, to arrive and here at 30c.@30½c....Scotch Pig-iron, scarce, and held above the views of buyers; American firm; no important dealings reported....Lead dull and nominally unchanged....Spelter has been quoted stronger and more active; sales, 200 tons at 7c.@7¼c., gold....Of Regulus Antimony, 10 casks sold at 14¼c....Pig-Tin, dull with Straits quoted at 31c., and English at 31½c., gold. Of Tin Plates, sales were made of 1,000 boxes I. C. Charcoal at $11@$11 12½, and 800 boxes Charcoal Terne at $10 12½, gold, ₽ box; market somewhat irregular.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in fair request and firm; sales, 315 bbls. in lots at 70c.@75c.; and 100 bbls. at auction at 71c.@75c. Other kinds, quiet and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull, since our last, with Strained quoted at $3 65@$3 70. ₽ 280 lbs.; sales, 200 bbls. at the former rates....Tar unchanged; no business of moment....Spirits Turpentine has been again quite actively sought after, in good part on speculative account, and has advanced rather sharply; sales, 543 bbls., in lots, at 66½c.@68c., closing at 68c., and 150 bbls. New-York pks. at 69c. ₽ gallon.

OILS—Crude Sperm has been quoted firm, on a moderate inquiry; 450 bbls. sold at New-Bedford, for manufacturing, part at $1 50. Of Crude Whale, 575 bbls. Northern sold, for manufacturing, on private terms. Linseed has been in rather more request at 95c.@96c. in casks and barrels. Menhaden has been more active and firmer; sales, 500 bbls., to arrive, at 60c., closing at 62c. delivered here. Other kinds quiet at former figures.

PETROLEUM—Crude rather steadier at 9c., in bulk; sales, 1,000 bbls. Refined dull throughout at 20½c. here, and 20c. asked at Philadelphia....Refined, in cases, 27c.@27½c....Naphtha, dull and heavy; City quoted off to 14c.

PROVISIONS—There has been a decidedly livelier inquiry noted for Mess Pork, for prompt and forward delivery, at firmer prices. Other kinds of stock inactive, but about steady. Sales, 420 bbls. new Western Mess at $14 25; 25 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $14; 500 bbls. do. on private terms; 40 bbls. Rumps at $12 37½; and for forward delivery here, 250 bbls. new Western Mess, February option, at $14 25; 500 bbls. do., March, at $14 25, and 1,250 bbls. do., April, at $14 25. And for Chicago delivery, 500 bbls. new Western Mess, March option, on private terms; quoted at $12 25@$12 30, and 250 bbls. do., April, on private terms, with $12 50 reported bid....Dressed Hogs have been less active and less firm, with Western quoted at 5¾c.@6⅜c., and City at 6¾c.@7¼c....Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at about previous prices, with sales reported of 1,000 fresh Hams, in bulk, 11@12 lbs., at 11c.; 100 boxes Short Cut Hams, 12 lbs., on private terms; 245 boxes Bellies at 7¾c.@8⅜c., the latter price for 13-lb. rib stock; 50 boxes Dry-salted Hams on private terms; 500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6⅜c.; 100 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 5⅝c., and 400 boxes Shoulders, early delivery at Chicago, reported at 4¾c. We quote: Pickled Hams at 9¾c.@11c.; Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c., and Bellies at 7c.@8⅜c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 5⅝c.@5¾c.; do. Hams at 9c.@10c.; Smoked Hams at 11½c.@13c.; Smoked Shoulders at 7c.@7¼c., ₽ lb....There has been a moderately active movement noted in Bacon at rather easier quotations, with sales reported of 795 boxes Long Clear at 6¾c.@7c.; 300 boxes Short Clear at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; 350 boxes Short Clear, March options, at 7⅜c.; 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, March, at 7¼c.; 2,000 boxes do. and do., April, part at 7⅜c. and part a shade off this rate; and 250 boxes Short Clear, early delivery at Chicago, at 6 7-16c. ₽ lb....Lard has been very moderately sought after for early delivery and quoted weak as to values, on sales of only 350 tcs. Western Steam, in lots, at 8⅛c.; 75 tcs. City at 8c.; and 50 tcs. No. 1 Western at 7⅞c. For forward delivery there has been an unusually brisk movement reported at about former quotations, with sales noted of 500 tcs. Western Steam, February option, at 8¼c.; 4,500 tcs. do. March, at 8⅜c.; 4,000 tcs. do., same option, part at 8 7-16c., but mostly on private terms; and 6,500 tcs. do., April, part at 8 9-16c. And for Chicago delivery, 750 tcs. Western Steam, February options, at 7⅛c.; and 500 tcs. do. March, on private terms, quoted at $7 45@$7 50....Beef products dull and unchanged as to price, ranging from $9 50@$11 75 for New Mess, and $12@$13 50 for New Extra do. ₽ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$23 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$32 50 for Extra India Mess....Beef Hams, $30@$32 50 ₽ bbl....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as before reported as to price, holders decidedly confident, though trade moderate.

SEEDS—Clover-seed firm, but quiet; 450 bags prime sold at 10c., with holders asking up to 10¼c. for strictly choice. Flax and Timothy very slow of sale at former figures. Calcutta Linseed steady, but without further movement of importance.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered with more freedom, and again quoted a trifle off in price, about ⅛c. ₽ lb., with fair to good refining Cuba closing at 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 box, clayed stock, at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; and Centrifugal, Nos. 10 to 13, at 9½c.@9¾c. At the modified figures there has been a freer movement, chiefly on refining account. Sales, 1,012 hhds., 6,943 boxes, and 3,565 baskets, including 684 hhds. Centrifugal at 9½c.; 270 hhds. new crop good fair Refining Cuba at 8⅜c.; 58 hhds. Demerara at 10¼c.@10½c.; 6,943 boxes Centrifugal at 8⅝c.@9⅜c., the inside price for very low grade, the bulk of the dealings having been at 9 5-16c.; and 3,565 baskets Java at 9⅛c. ₽ lb. Refined in quite moderate demand at about former figures; Hards, 11⅞c.@12c.; A's, 10⅞c.@11⅛c.; Yellows, 9⅛c.@10⅛c., ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—An active call has been noted for Tallow at very firm prices for the better grades of stock. Sales, 93,000 lbs. inferior to about prime at 8c.@8⅜c., and 500 hhds. strictly prime, March delivery, at 9⅛c. ₽ lb. Stearine inactive at former figures.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been quite dull since our last, at unchanged prices; sales, 50 hhds., at 8c.@16c. ₽ lb. Seed Leaf very quiet at former figures; sales, 100 cases 1871 sundries, at 15c.@55c.; and 100 cases 1870, at 10c.@14c. ₽ lb. Of Havana, 100 bales sold, at 95c.@$1 10 ₽ lb. Manufactured in pretty fair request at uniform quotations.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 400 bbls., in lots, at 93c.@93¼c.@93½c., chiefly at 93¼c. ₽ gallon, closing firmly at the latter rate.

WHALEBONE—Sales reported of 16,500 lbs. Arctic on private terms; market quoted steady.

FREIGHTS—Business has been very dull, to-day, room and tonnage quite scarce, and rates generally quoted strong....For British ports, there were no berth freight engagements of any moment reported. A few lots of Bacon were engaged for Liverpool, by steam, on the basis of 45s. ₽ ton....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 357 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Naphtha, at 9s. ₽ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 700 boxes Bacon, part at 45s.; and 100 bales Roots on private terms....For Bremen, by sail, 35 pks. Measurement Goods at 32s. 6d., and, by steam, 2,400 pks. Lard, and 2,150 boxes Bacon, mostly at 52s. 6d. ₽ ton; also a British steam-ship, 827 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Hamburg, by sail, 100 bbls. Beef on private terms, and by steam, 100 tons Provisions at 55s....For Rotterdam, by sail, 500 boxes Bacon on private terms....For Stettin, by sail, 700 boxes Bacon on private terms....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 549 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) on private terms....For a port north of Hatteras, an American schooner, 266 tons, from Matanzas, with Sugar, in hhds. and boxes, at $6 and $1 50, and Molasses at $4....For New-York, a German bark, 440 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Spring, $1 29 bid, $1 30 asked; No. 2 Spring, $1 21¼, cash. $1 26⅜ March; No. 3 Spring, $1 11@$1 11½; Rejected, 98c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 30½c., cash; Rejected, 27½c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 25¼c.@25⅜c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2 at 67½c.@68c. Barley opened firm, but closed dull and lower; No. 2 Fall, 70c.@70½c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal at $12. cash; sales at $12 25 March; $12 50@$12 55. April. Lard steady at $7 30, cash. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, packed, 4⅛c.@4¼c.; Short Rib Middles, packed, 6⅛c. Green Meats steady; Hams at 7⅛c.@8⅛c. for 18 lb. to 16 lb. averages. Dressed Hogs firmer and higher for heavy, at $4 60@$4 65; light weights dull and lower at $4 90. Whisky steady at 87½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 147,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 28,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—Flour firm and in fair demand; prices unchanged. Wheat dull and lower, only sample lots sold. Corn dull and lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 31c.@32c., at East St. Louis, on track; 34½c.@35c. in elevator. Oats dull and declining, at 28½c.@29c. for No. 2 at East St. Louis, on track; 30c. in elevator. Barley and Rye—Only sample lots sold. Whisky dull at 89c. Pork quiet at $13, spot. Dry-salted Meats in fair demand for futures; sales of Loose Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides at 4¾c. and 6¾c., at Quincy, buyer March. Bacon in fair demand for futures; sales of Shoulders at 5¾c. seller first half of April; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c., seller May; Clear Sides, 7⅛c., buyer March. Lard salable at 7⅛c.; held at 7⅛c.@7¼c. Live Hogs firm at $3 90@$4 30. Cattle steady; sales of common to choice Texans at $2@$4 37½; do. Cows and Heifers, $1 75@$4; fair to choice Steers, $5 50@$6. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 1,600 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Feb. 4.—Flour steady; Western Spring, $7 25@$8; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat quiet; sales, 1,700 bushels of Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 57; 1,500 bushels Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 64; White Canada held at $1 80@$1 95; White Michigan, $1 90@$2 05. Corn steady; sales, 3,000 bushels, on track, at 52c. Oats in good demand; sales, 2,000 bushels Western at 40c.; 2,000 bushels Iowa, on track, at 42c. Barley firm; Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 95c.; two-rowed State, 78c.@80c.; four-rowed, 90c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt firm; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt higher and held at 95c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—Flour steady at $8 10@$8 40. Wheat in fair demand and firm; sales of No. 2 Red Winter at $1 78. Corn steady at 41c.@42c. Rye quiet at 39c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter steady. Provisions dull and weak. Pork nominally $12 75@$13. Lard dull and declining at $7 37½@$7 50 for Steam; $8 for Kettle. Bulk Meats dull at 4⅛c. for Shoulder; 6⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6⅝c. for Clear Sides, all partially cured. Bacon easier at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¼c. for Clear Sides. Green Meats nominally unchanged. Live Hogs firm; extreme range, $4 35@$4 80, mostly at $4 50@$4 75; receipts, 2,200. Whisky steady at 88c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 4.—Flour steady, at $3 50@$9. Wheat steady; sales of Amber Michigan, spot, at $1 79; seller, last half of February, $1 81; seller, March, $1 83; buyer, February, $1 82½; No. 1 Red, $1 83. Corn dull and lower; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 38¼c.; seller, May, 44c.; seller, June, 45c.; Low Mixed, 38⅛c.; Yellow, 39⅛c. Oats quiet and unchanged, at 35c. for No. 2. Clover-seed sold at $5 50. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 05@$5 12½, dividing on 200; Light, $5 20; Heavy, $5 05. Receipts; 2,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 4.—Flour strong; prices unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 70@$1 75. Corn firm at 42c. Oats firm at 30c.@31c. Rye firm at 85c.@90c. Provisions quiet; Pork sold at $13 for round lots; Bacon easy at 5⅛c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c.@7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; Clear Sides, 7¼c.@8⅛c. Sugar-cured Hams sold at $12@$12 75; Plain, $12@$12 50. all packed. Bulk Meats easier at 4⅛c. for Shoulders; 6¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6⅞c. for Clear Sides; 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Hams, all loose; ⅛c. higher for packed, in round lots. Lard firm at 8c.@8⅛c.; 9c.@9⅛c. for choice Leaf. Whisky firm at 88c.@89c.

DETROIT, Feb. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; $2 bid for extra; No. 1 White sold at $1 94; Amber Michigan, $1 73½. Corn steady at 41½c. for Yellow. Oats in good demand at 37c. Clover-seed sold at $5 50. Dressed Hogs sold at $5. Receipts—1,200 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Feb. 4.—Flour was steady; sales 200 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce and firm. Corn dull; sales, in car-lots, at 60c. Barley firm; Rye Quinte held at $1 10. Corn-meal, $1 30 for Bolted, and $1 25 for Unbolted, ₽ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $22. ₽ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 70c.; to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 80c.; to Albany, 54c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.—Flour, quiet and unchanged. Wheat, quiet and weak; No. 1 at $1 32; No. 2 at $1 24⅞. Corn, steady; No. 2 Mixed, 31½c. Oats, quiet and weak; No. 2 at 24½c. Barley, dull and nominal; No. 3 Fall, 77c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bush. Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4.—Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Red Amber held at $1 75; No. 2 Red, $1 70. Corn firm at 45c.@46c. in cars on track, 44c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 39c. for No. 1 State. Petroleum steady at 17½c. for car lots; 18c.@18½c. for trade lots.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Cotton—Demand light; prices easier; Middling, 19⅝c.@19⅞c.; net receipts, 7,944 bales; gross, 9,230 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,124 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 3,000 bales; stock, 211,686 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 4.—Spirits of Turpentine higher; sales at 63c. Resin lower; sales at $2 90 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet; sales at $3 25 for Hard; $5 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady; sales at $2 80.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 4.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 106 head reported to arrive, were 2,176 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,899 head, or 347 cars, against 146 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow and dull, at ¼c. decline on last week's closing prices. The run was very heavy, and the stock of common quality. There were but few good loads in the yards. The attendance was fair, but purchasers were very cautious. Trade was not sufficient to make a quotable market. Sales of 219 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,168 to 1,175 lbs., at $5@$5 62½; 37 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,015 to 1,218 lbs., at $4 25@$5 50; 33 head Ohio Stockers, ranging from 939 to 982 lbs., at $4 50@$4 55; 18 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,142 lbs., at $5 25; 12 head State Steers, averaging 1,354 lbs., at $5; 13 head Texas Steers, ranging from 993 to 1,005 lbs., at $4 87½@$5 12½. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,400 head, against 5,600 head for the same time last week. The market has not yet opened. Hogs—The receipts to-day, were 2,300 head. The supply for the week thus far has been 9,900 head, against 7,500 head for the same time last week. The market was moderately active at a decline of 20c. ₽ cwt. from last week's closing prices. Sales, to-day, of 2,500 head Ohio Hogs, ranging from 123 lbs. to 309 lbs., at $4 80@$5, the latter figure for choice lots.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 4.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 627 head. The advance of last week on medium grades of Northern Cattle was not sustained. Prime lots sold at full prices; sales of choice, $11; extra, $10@$10 50; first quality, $8 50@$9 50; second quality, $6@$8; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,715 head; supply heavy for the season; market flooded and demand extremely weak; sales, in lots, $4@$5 50 each; extra, $6@$7 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 4—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼@92⅜ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 92¼; new 5s, 91. Erie Railway Shares, 54¼.

5 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 94¼; 10-40s, 92¼; new 5s, 91¼. Erie Railway Shares, 53¼.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Rentes, 54f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 10d.@10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 3d inst. have been 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is heavy; Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

2½ P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 12s. 8d.@13s. 3d. ₽ cental for Club California White. Flour, 29s. 6d. ₽ bbl. for Western. Corn, 27s. 9d. ₽ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 70s. ₽ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 38s. 9d. ₽ cwt.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation. Of the sales, 5,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable this month, at 9⅞d.; sales, shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February and March, at 9 13-16d. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 12s. 2d.@12s. 4d. ₽ cental for average California White. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 13,000 quarters, including 4,000 quarters American.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics, at Manchester, is dull but not quotably lower. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port, for the past three days, have been 3,000 quarters, all of which were American.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Tallow, 46s. ₽ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 19½d.@19¾d. ₽ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 65s. 6d. Linseed-oil, £32 15s. ₽ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 50s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 5: Nos. 56, 90, 91, 58½, 12, 92.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—684, Dean vs. Ætna Life Insurance Company; 504, How, Jr., vs. Rabold; 556, Dalton vs. The Mutual Life Assurance Society; 1112, Bloom vs. Bennett et al.; 1112½, Booth et al. vs. McKnight et al.; 1114, McCreery et al. vs. Close; 1116, Autsen, Administratrix, vs. Staten Island Ferry Company; 1118, Same vs. Same; 1120, Thompson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1122, Hanvatty vs. Murray et al.; 1124, Hayes vs. Connaughton; 1128, Sloan vs. Williams; 1130, Lewis et al. vs. Dittenhofer; 1130½, Heston et al. vs. The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company; 1132, Weld et al. vs. Merkle et al.; 1136, Archer & Pancoast Manufacturing Company vs. Rhoades; 1138, Baker et al. vs. Page; 1140, Keesing vs. the Board of Trustees of the Town of Morrisania; 1142, Christian H. Lilienthal, as sole surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Pollak, deceased; 1146, Hall vs. Snyder et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—Nos. 16, 22, 24, 32, 33, 34, 37, 46, 47, 49, 61, 62, 64, 79, 111, 114, 127, 147, 148, 148½, 152, 160, 172, 174, 177, 180. Call, 200.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Law and Fact, Nos. 14, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Morell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—493, Wicks vs. Hatch; 1231, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 377, Ryan vs. Thomson; 1753, Repplier vs. Baxter; 1923, Estes vs. Barnes; 1639, Jennings vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1287, Fairfax vs. The New-York Central and Hudson Railroad Company; 815, Shaffer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 131, Esten vs. Leester; 1275, Mierson vs. Hope; 959, Goodenough vs. Lanahan; 1521, McBride vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1457, Townsend vs. The Narragansett Marine Insurance Company; 751, Kelly vs. Titus; 1077, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—576, Larned vs. Mead; 20.0, Lane vs. Salter; 1512, Davis vs. Heilpern; 1596, King vs. Wise; 1572, Daily vs. Reddy; 1482, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1940, Dyman vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1608, Allen, Administratrix, vs. Ward; 1288, Bailey vs. Griswold; 1692, Deen vs. De Witt; 1656, Smith vs. Bolton; 822, Lyons vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 728, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1398, McDonald vs. The Bartlett Reversible Sewing-machine Company; 1160, Eastmond vs. Smith.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Larremore, J.—Adjourned until Thursday.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1696, Wisner vs. The Ocean National Bank; 2780, Maier vs. Homan; 866, Kreynlberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 59, Schreyer vs. Bogart; 1366, Carroll vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 1051, Bernhard vs. Kapp; 1156, Quick vs. Tinker; 274, Paris vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 2495, Seaman vs. The Mayor; 1721, McCormack vs. Erskine; 763, Master Stevedores' Association vs. Walsh; 506, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2807, Bleecker vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1247, Bank of North America vs. National Bank of Commonwealth; 1854, Schwarts vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.; 300, Schatt, Administratrix vs. Wright et al.; 1685, Smith vs. Morgan; 512, Bell vs. The Home Insurance Company; 1649, Ludlow et al. vs. Boyle; 612, Leech vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 613, Same vs. Same; 1618, Knapp vs. Meigs et al.; 1644, Wooster vs. Hyman; 50, Baldwin vs. Newbern; 1799, Panama Railroad Company vs. Thompson et al.; 164, Brown vs. Baker et al.; 328, Mayer vs. Heywood; 1352, Colgate vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company; 290, Reed, Executrix, vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1256, Shields vs. Lasky; 1599, Ham vs. Debost; 1760, Johnson vs. Frank; 1617, Caylus vs. Beebe; 1936, Murphy vs. Smyth; 1327, Richards vs. Wellington; 1921, Rathman vs. Hathman; 1312, Parker vs. Sharpe; 135, Cockroft vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—11, Woodruff vs. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; 1706, Snow vs. O'Reilly; 1751, Sackett vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company et al.; 1784, Trull vs. Cunningham; 1785, Riley vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; 1787, Kerr vs. Smith; 1790, Reimann vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1791, Hogan vs. Dolan; 1792, Mitzler et al. vs. The North German Lloyd; 1793, Conde et al. vs. Hopkins, impleaded; 1795, Pettus vs. Field et al.; 1796, Lash vs. Peller; 1797, Sprague et al. vs. Hoyt et al.; 1798, Schreiber et al. vs. Andreas et al.; 1799, Hadden vs. Jones.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1240, Holmes & Griggs Manufacturing Company vs Isaacs; 1328, McGivern vs. The Erie Railroad Company; 1192, Beers vs. Heiden; 1278, Becker vs. Keogh; 1144, Von Schoening vs. Madigan; 1302, Jarlots vs. Walsh; 1230, Dollner vs. Higgins; 1184, Bennett vs. Zwick; 1938, Lilienthal vs. Peiffersheidt; 1224, Tuppee vs. Thompson; 1358, Guthman vs. Luke; 1362, David vs. Camp; 1362, Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company vs. Silberstein; 1366, Chapman vs. Baird.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2105, Levy vs. Stone; 1243, Feldman vs. Reidy; 1415, Smith vs. Hillier; 1239, Murphy vs. Leporin; 1901, Same vs. Same; 1917, Haas vs. May; 1269, Salters vs. Hamel; 1795, Dockstaedter vs. Nicholson; 1411, Atwood vs. White; 1425, Van der Roest vs. Roux; —, Barton vs. Herman; 1429, Owens vs. Sperry; 1265, Dutch vs. Ferrell; 1127, Kavanagh vs. Shoards; 1877, Weld vs. McMullen; 2075, Dawes vs. Aaron.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1907, Lurwill vs. Klein; 1002, Marley vs. Schenck; 1003, Allen vs. Barrow; 1007, Morten vs. Forsyth; 1008, Cone vs. Sink; 1009, Mayer vs. Monnheimer; 1010, Shepard vs. Simm; 1011, Krelowitzer vs. Lutzer; 1012, Holland vs. Marsh; 1015, Mitters vs. Oliver; 1016, Van Volkenburgh vs. Ohlman; 1018, Eble vs. Lerche; 1025, Koehler vs. Moore; 1027, Condict vs. Grigg; 1028, Mead vs. Rose.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Thomas Lane and Michael McGrory, robbery; Michael Tobin, burglary; Henry Lee, forgery and felonious assault and battery, (three cases;) Martin Lyon, Sr., and Martin Lyon, Jr., felonious assault and battery; John Keating, felonious assault and battery; Francisco Valloni, felonious assault and battery; James Cusick, felonious assault and battery, (three cases;) Charles Fletcher, grand larceny; Bridget Kain, larceny from the person; Isaac Lyons, receiving stolen goods; John Neico, receiving stolen goods; John Griffin, James McGuire, and Thomas O'Brien, petty larceny; John Land, selling lottery policies.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—John Herrick, Thomas Scully, James Dennis, robbery; James Wrightman, Wm. White, burglary; George L. Wood, burglary; Henry Lewis, burglary; William Delaney, John Maloney, burglary; William Young, Thomas Carter, Henry Wilson, Charles Harrison, burglary; John Fitzsimmons, burglary; Patrick Brown, John Brown, Michael Brown, burglary; Thomas Farnum, felonious assault and battery; Daniel Lacey, James McDonald, felonious assault and battery; Robert [illegible], grand larceny; Edgar Davis, grand larceny; Michael Phillips, Abram Aarons, grand larceny; Mary Whiting, grand larceny; Daniel Hogan, larceny from the person; John Fisher, receiving stolen goods.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Held by Pratt, J.—Nos. 300, 322, 450, 453.

CITY COURT—Held by Neilson, J.—Nos. 21, 22, 65 to 74 inclusive, 81 to 99 inclusive, 101 to 109 inclusive.

COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The following decisions were rendered in the Court of Appeals to-day:

Judgments affirmed, with costs—Ramford vs. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool; Gerite vs. De Bemer; McGrath vs. Duffy.

Judgments reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the events.—Cary vs. White; Menagh vs. Whitwell; Lynch vs. Crary; Wade vs. The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company.

Orders affirmed with costs—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of Washington Park of the City of Albany; Grant vs. Taylor.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event, unless the plaintiff within twenty days consents to a modification of the judgment in conformity to the opinion of the Chief Judge, and if such consent is given and judgment modified, then judgment affirmed as modified without costs; judgment to be settled by the Chief Judge on notice unless the parties agree—Johnson vs. Hartshorne.

Order granting new trial reversed, and judgment on report of the referee affirmed with costs—Porter vs. Parmley.

Motion denied, with $10 costs—Graham vs. Disborough.

Judgment reversed, and judgment for the defendant to the effect that the defendant is entitled to the legacies given by the will and codicil to the "Society for the Relief of Indigent Aged Females," without costs to either party as against the other—St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females vs. An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New-York.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Justh vs. Justh; reference ordered to settle the issues herein and their former.

Justh vs. Justh; the same.

Behning vs. Degraw et al.; motion for an extra allowance denied without costs.

Hart vs. Caldwell et al.; memorandum for counsel.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Finck; memorandum for counsel.

The Tredgan Company vs. The St. Louis, Lawrence, and Denver Railroad Company; motion to continue injunction denied and temporary injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

The People ex rel Eliza E. Harnett vs. The Inspectors of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward; motion denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

In the matter of the assignment of Bryan Hind et al. vs. Wm. H. Crawford; application granted.

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*** This work is used as a text-book in Iowa University, Iowa Agricultural College, Illinois Industrial University, Sheffield Scientific School, New-Haven; Cooper Institute, New-York; Polytechnic College, Brooklyn; University of Michigan, and other institutions.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AVERY, PEREZ J., ET AL.—SUPREME Court—County of Kings.—CHARLES E. APPLEBY, plaintiff, against PEREZ J. AVERY and Almira, his wife, Samuel Churchill, Arthur W. Austin, and Paschal W. Turney, executors of the last will and testament of Samuel D. Bradford, deceased, Virgil de Escoriasa, John O. Whitehouse, and Edward A. Pierce, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 9, 1873.

J. B. VARNUM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, in said county, in the State of New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1873.

J. B. VARNUM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

f5-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SUSAN E. GIBBS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM GIBBS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York City, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 20, 1873.

F. ROCKWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 21st day of January, 1873.

F. ROCKWELL,
ja22-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HASLETT MCKIM and JOHN A. MCKIM against THE SCANDINAVIAN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, ILL.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 60 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars and ninety-five cents, with interest from the 11th day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, January, 1873. ja29-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—M. K. PELLETREAU against GARRET BERGEN as assignee of Josiah C. Saxton and Josiah C. Saxton. —An order having been made in this action and entered Jan. 16, 1873, referring it to the undersigned to ascertain and report (among other things) who are the creditors of Josiah C. Saxton entitled to share in the proceeds of the property assigned by him to defendant, Garret Bergen, by assignment dated Feb. 6, 1871, and the amount due to each, notice is hereby given to all persons having or claiming an interest in said assigned property to produce and prove their claims before me, at my office, No. 7 Warren-street, New-York City, on or before the 24th day of February, 1873, at 12 M. of that day, or they will not be entitled to share in the distribution of the said assigned property.—Dated New-York, Jan. 18, 1873.

F. JAMES FITCH, Referee.
GLEASON & BABCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

On Monday afternoon, in the Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., a large BROWN POCKET-BOOK, containing notes and drafts, (payment of which has been stopped,) and a small sum of money. The finder may keep the money on returning the pocket-book, with the drafts, &c., to the

NATIONAL PARK BANK,
No. 214 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Alexander Clendinen is not authorized by me, to act or contract for me, or in my behalf in any manner, and that I shall pay no debts contracted by him.

WILLIAM W. THOMPSON,
No. 112 Front-st., New-York City.

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. W. J. Florence.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BUFFALO BILL—Mr. J. B. Studley.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. Neil Warner. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2—READINGS by J. M. Bellew.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Mark Twain on "The Sandwich Islands."

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER tells the Committee of Seventy that he is "credibly informed" that the draft charter which will be reported from the Committee on Cities, in the Legislature, will differ materially from the draft as presented by the Republican Committee, and that this difference will be of a kind to almost neutralize the power of the Mayor in the local government, and to open the door to a new reign of partisan "trade" and jobbery. We are inclined to think that the Mayor is not correctly informed in regard to the intentions of the majority in either of the legislative committees. He lays great stress on some loosely-drawn clauses in the original draft, relating to the auditing powers of the Controller. The dangerous character of these has already been pointed out in our columns, and they will, we feel confident, be amended by the Legislature. That they form part of a partisan scheme to open the way for unlimited abuses we do not believe, and we think it will be time enough to assume such a purpose when the Joint Committee has publicly indorsed it. The Legislature has, so far, earned the credit of having honest intentions. When it gives proof of something else, the Committee of Seventy and the Reform element in this City will certainly be warranted in treating it to a very unmistakable expression of public sentiment. The Mayor is content, though favoring a different plan, to allow his nominations to be subject to the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen. This is about the only important point of difference between the Mayor and the Republicans, and any one who tries to shipwreck the cause of local reform by foisting on the charter such additional amendments as those referred to will incur a responsibility from which we shall certainly be the last to shield him. The best plan is for the committees to silence all such rumors by promptly completing their report.

If the streets could be cleaned by the passage of resolutions, the Police Board might fairly be trusted to do the work well. Unfortunately, Capt. THORNE's subordinates are not quite so liberal with their brooms and shovels as the board is with its verbiage. The fact is, this is one of the departments of local business in which a board can only meddle and muddle, and in which one capable man, with ample powers, could make New-York, for the enormous sum paid for the work, one of the cleanest cities in the world. Capt. THORNE, or any other official, who undertakes the job under the direction of a board of politicians, always will be hampered by the necessity of providing for scores of useless appointees, and will probably labor under the disadvantage of having his hands tied generally by the frittering away of money in the ways best known to men who have to give their followers "good things," and have to struggle for "influence" with the Legislature. The new charter gives to a reconstituted Health Board the business of street-cleaning. Perhaps a better plan would be to intrust it to the new Croton Department, leaving the health officers and the police to report to the Mayor all instances of neglect on the part of the Street-cleaning Bureau. It is the business of both Police and Health Departments to see that the streets are cleaned, but their efficiency as inspectors is greatly weakened by making either of them the agency through which the cleaning is to be effected.

While coal in New-York is selling at about six dollars per ton, it has touched in London a price more than double that amount. When it is remembered that the average earnings of the London householder are rather less than half those of the corresponding class in this City, the very sensible hardship entailed in a price of from forty-eight shillings to fifty-three shillings per ton for coal will be appreciated. An enhanced price of coal has also the effect of raising the price of everything transported by rail or steam-boat, and of such articles as bread, in whose preparation coal is an essential element. The Welsh strike may partially account for this, but not wholly so, because the pits, which 11,000 men have lately quitted, mainly produce coal employed in smelting iron. The immediate effect of the rise seems to have been to induce a stoppage of several mills and other places employing a good deal of labor. Between dear coal and almost unprecedented cold, the lot of the average Londoner must lately have become sensibly harder, while the distress among the vast pauper and semi-pauper population must be simply dreadful.

If the Carlist insurrection in Spain has attained the proportions claimed for it by the *Union* newspaper, it is the most formidable which has occurred in thirty-five years. This authority states that the Carlist lines extend from Cape Creux to Corunna. The former place is on the Gulf of Lyons, and the latter on the Atlantic seaboard. The distance between the two points is about 850 miles, and if there is no break in such a line of communication, the military cordon drawn across the entire breadth of Spain must be an exceeding strong one. It is clear, at least, that Spain has been pretty effectually isolated from the rest of the world by the intersection of her railroads and telegraph lines. The latest advices received in Paris from Spain are more than a week old, and if this blockade is allowed to continue much longer, it will be impossible for the Government at Madrid to pooh-pooh the Carlist rising as it has lately been doing.

We have before us the fire record for 1872 of New-York, Brooklyn, and the English metropolis. The following are the data which they present for comparison: With a population of over 3,000,000, London had 1,494 fires, of which 1,374 resulted in slight and 120 in serious damage. In New-York, with a population within 1,000,000, there were 1,662 fires, of which 90 may be set down as serious and 1,572 of a comparatively trifling nature. Brooklyn, with a population of less than 500,000, had 348 fires. In London 22 people lost their lives through fire; in New-York, 23, (up to Nov. 30,) and in Brooklyn, 22. The London report gives a total of 15,500,000 gallons of water used for the extinguishment of fires in 1872, and places the strength of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade as follows:

Fifty fire-engine and 105 fire-escape stations, 4 floating stations, 52 telegraph lines, (84 miles in length,) 3 floating engines and one iron barge to carry a land steam fire-engine, 25 steam and 85 manual fire-engines, 125 fire-escapes, and 396 firemen.

Another sample of "crowner's quest law" was furnished, yesterday, in the verdict of the six jurors intrusted by Coroner KEENAN with the task of investigating how NICHOLAS W. DURYEA came to his death. When these wiseacres found that the deceased died from stab wounds received at the hands of JOHN SIMMONS, they did all that the law requires of them. When they added their belief that the murderous assault by SIMMONS "was not premeditated, and that the prisoner, from previous threats made by deceased toward him, may have considered his life threatened," they were simply guilty of an impertinence. Some people may be disposed to give a worse name to their action, and that of the Coroner who accepted as jurors in a highly important case the men whose standing we have elsewhere described.

The Committee on Ways and Means of the Assembly have ordered to be reported favorably the bill exempting mortgages from taxation. The vote was five to three. One City member was in opposition, and one country member was in favor. Our correspondent, however, reports the sentiment in the Legislature favorable only to exemption in the counties embracing New-York and Brooklyn, and in the County of Westchester. Even this would be a great gain, and there is little doubt that a year's experience would persuade the country districts also, of the advantage of the bill.

The Finance Bill in the Senate.

The action of the Senate thus far on the Finance bill has been encouraging, rather than otherwise, to the friends of free banking and a sound currency. Mr. THURMAN, the Democratic leader in the Senate, and the colleague of Mr. SHERMAN, made a vigorous attack on the provision of the bill which allows five per cent. interest on the bonds to be given in exchange for greenbacks, if the Treasury has not the gold. He declared that the people were perfectly satisfied with the greenbacks, and that to pay capitalists five per cent. to surrender them was unjust to the tax-payers. He endeavored to procure a reduction of the rate of interest to two per cent. The purpose of the bill is to make greenbacks worth as nearly as possible what gold is worth. A five per cent. bond bearing interest in gold, and payable in gold at maturity, is now worth par in gold. Mr. SHERMAN's bill proposes to give the holders of United States notes either gold itself or a bond worth as much in gold. It is evident that a bond bearing only two per cent. interest would not comply with this condition. The Senate rejected Mr. THURMAN's amendment, and in so doing may be regarded as sustaining the original purpose of the bill.

Mr. FENTON, whose voice has been silent for some time, proposed to amend the bill by requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel and permanently retire twenty per cent. of the currency presented for redemption, limiting the total contraction, however, to $3,000,000 per month. Whatever may be the merits of the opinion that specie payments can only be resumed through contraction, it is certain that neither branch of the National Legislature is ready to apply it. The House is, if anything, less prepared for such a step than the Senate, nor is it to be denied that in this position it represents the popular sentiment. Mr. FENTON's amendment would, therefore, have been fatal to the bill. It was rejected.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, the originator of the bill for which the present one is a substitute, also proposed an amendment. He would give to the holders of United States notes the privilege of first exchanging them at will, for bonds, and then, when wishing it, to re-exchange the bonds for notes. The theory of this proposition, which has been much discussed and is a favorite in the West, is that it will make the currency elastic. When money is plenty, notes would be exchanged for bonds. When money is scarce, bonds would be exchanged for notes. The Government, meanwhile, would be paying interest on so many of its unredeemed notes as are not required for the purpose of currency. The latter feature of the scheme is not a bad one. It at least recognizes the duty of the country to make good in some way the depreciation of its own promises to pay, and compels it to give interest on its forced loans, if the holders of them cannot do better with them. But the adoption of such a plan has no immediate bearing on specie payments, and the original bill of Mr. SHERMAN proposes to reach the same end by a different road. It proposes to give gold or a five per cent. bond to the holders of its notes who desire to surrender them. If the holders of these bonds desire currency again, the bill provides for their getting it by making banking free, *i. e.*, any demand for currency will be met by an increased bank circulation. If currency should become redundant, it will again be reduced by exchange for bonds. The tendency of the bill as it stands is to pave the way for transferring the business of issuing notes to the banks, where it properly belongs. The amendment of Mr. BUCKINGHAM was rejected by a heavy vote.

The only serious objection to Mr. SHERMAN'S bill was made by Mr. MORTON, of Indiana. He thought the operation of the bill was too immediate. Two years, at least, he believed, would be required in which to compass its ends. He was also opposed to free banking until specie payments had been resumed. It is easy to understand the force of the first objection, but not of the second. Doubtless all banking would be safer if the dishonored notes of the Government were not in circulation; but, even with these, free banking is safer than banking arbitrarily restricted. The irredeemable United States notes are a very violent interference with the course of trade, as is shown by their low value compared to the common currency of the world—gold. But the cast-iron reserve required by law is an aggravation of this interference, and only helps the knaves and schemers, while it embarrasses honest enterprise.

Life Assurance.

Our New-York State Legislature will have before it this year several propositions concerning the question of State supervision of life assurance companies. The magnitude of the life assurance interest is not at all appreciated by the public; nor do they, whether policy-holders or not, understand how grave and momentous a trust is confided to the managers of life companies. To illustrate this great responsibility, it is necessary only to say that at the end of 1871 there were in force in the United States over 800,000 life policies, guaranteeing more than $2,000,000,000. This vast total has during the last year been largely increased, and it is safe to say that there are to-day a million of policies in force, guaranteeing or assuming to guarantee, over two and a half thousand millions of dollars. An institution so powerful for good or ill as this of life assurance, and reaching such a wide community of persons, surely deserves and should receive the most attentive consideration of legislators and social economists. And yet the officers of the life assurance companies, concerned for their own profit or that of their particular corporation, have always sedulously striven to cover with a cloud of obscurity their method of business, and the easily-explained and understood principles which underlie the system which they undertake to realize. The fact is, to state it bluntly, that shrewd men have discovered that there is a chance to make money in the management of a life company; that there is just enough of popular ignorance as to the principles of its conduct, to enable them to manipulate its affairs for their own benefit, and they have not hesitated to take advantage of the opportunity.

The aggregate of the assets controlled by the managers of the New-York companies is something like $350,000,000, and the yearly income of these societies rises above a hundred millions. These assets and this income, it should be remembered, mean the payment and accumulation of money obtained in small sums from those who are anxious to guard their wives and children from want in case of their own death. The life assurance company, therefore, appeals to the very best instincts of humanity, and its clientage is numbered among that class of the community which is most valuable and most deserving of protection.

What is needed is, that the policy-holders in the so-called mutual companies should be kept better informed of the proceedings of the managers, who are in reality their servants, though they do the best they can to reverse the relation. Instead of the usual yearly statement of gross figures, from which nothing very definite can be learned, these life insurance officers should be compelled by law to present a full and intelligible balance sheet. The policy-holders have a right to know where their money goes to—how much into the pockets of officers and agents, and how much to swell the "reserve" which constitutes the safety of their insurance. Every one who is familiar with the life assurance business in New-York knows that shrewd men, holding official positions in companies, have, in some way or other, made great fortunes out of their places within the last few years. Meantime, the policy-holders who pay in the money that supports them in their extravagance, are left in ignorance even of the nominal salaries of their officers. Now and again, when some critical policy-holder chances to meet a leading officer of his company in the Park driving a splendid pair, while he himself is trudging along the footpath, doubts will arise in the mind of the assured pedestrian whether the superb occupant of the phaeton is not pretty well paid for his work, and whether he himself should be called upon to contribute to so much splendor.

Even the life assurance agents, those worst of modern bores, frequently make fortunes out of their business of importunity. Incomes of from $10,000 to $20,000 are not rare among them. The rather seedy person who infests your office for weeks, begging you to insure your life, very likely has a fine brown-stone house up-town, and his wife's toilets are regularly described in the "fashion" journals. These agents are the gravest attendant evil of life assurance, not simply because they are incorrigible bores, but also because they eat up an enormous amount of money, and practically control the companies. In five years, from 1867 to 1871, they received from authorized companies of New-York, for commissions alone, *forty millions of dollars!* During the same period the same companies paid for losses and claims but $75,000,000, the agents thus getting more than half as much as the widows and orphans. Moreover, so thoroughly have they surrounded the companies that it is impossible to get insured without paying tribute in the form of a commission to an agent, and that commission is not only for the first year, but for every year of the continuance of your policy.

It surely is time that this vast institution, involving the interest of a full million of people, should receive maturer consideration than it has done from social economists. The problem of life assurance is very simple, and designing men should not be allowed to befog it for their own advantage. Of all our corporations, these companies most need close legislative inspection, and in none is there a greater need of reform.

Is the Laborer Worthy of his Hire?

In the Constitutional Commission, now in session in Albany, the subject is under consideration of increasing the pay of the members of the Legislature, and the salary of the Governor. In Washington, also, the question of increasing the salary of the President and of members of the Cabinet has been recently discussed. In England the subject is much debated whether, under the new suffrage, members of Parliament should receive pay or not. In Germany and Hungary a similar question is considered in regard to the members of their Parliaments. The objection in all these countries to the payment of members of Parliament is, that it puts the representatives of the middle class, now first appearing more prominently in political life, at a disadvantage, as compared with the aristocracy, the latter having always served for honor, and the former seeming at once to demand pay on entering into public life. Thus far, able men from the middle class are found willing to serve in Parliament without salary. But thoughtful persons in all these countries admit that this cannot be the case long. They see that non-payment will tend to exclude some of the best brains of the middle class from public service. In France, DE TOCQUEVILLE has informed us, in his recently published letters to Mr. SENIOR, that the members of the Legislative Corps must either be paid by offices or by salaries, and of the two methods of remuneration he preferred the latter.

A strong impression is spreading through the country that a great mistake has been made in the low payment of our public men. It has made a very easy party cry to denounce the extravagance of large salaries for our members of Congress and State Legislatures. It was very plain and taking economy to cut down their pay to the lowest limit, but it is now seen to be an economy which cost dearly in the end. It must be remembered that to every legislative body in this country, corporations will present themselves with enormous property-interests, where a trifling bit of legislation will be worth millions to them. The sense of honor of corporations is not likely to be higher than that of the country at large. The lobbyists in Congress and State Legislatures can offer such inducements to members, as have never been offered in modern history. It may not be in the form of a direct bribe, but it will be something given, beneath its value, for the sake of an improper influence on legislation. A single stroke of the pen of one of these agents of rich corporations will make a needy member comfortable for his lifetime. He may not be asked even to do an illegal thing. He has only to throw his influence on the side of some great enterprise of "internal improvement." He may be only asked to do what he would be inclined to do any way, but for this purpose he has received an inducement, an advantage, or, in other words, a bribe. He has prostituted his honor. His virtue as a public man is gone.

Take such an instance as this, which occurs frequently in Albany: A member goes there from motives of honorable ambition, having left a comfortable business which falls behind hand in his absence. He finds his meagre pay insufficient; his expenses are increasing; his wife and children are becoming embarrassed, and he sees no way through his difficulties. A friend of some great corporation approaches him and suggests, if he is willing to support a particular plan for "public improvement," that a certain amount of stock will be turned over to him, enough at once to put him in affluence. The proposed measure itself, perhaps, is not a bad one; his needs are great, and his honor is not more sensitive to receiving presents than that of his constituents. He accepts the gift and begins the downward course of corruption. Who does not see that, had a comfortable salary been paid this man, he would so far have been less exposed to temptation? The poverty of public men is often one of the causes of their greatest weakness, although it of course affords no excuse whatever for dishonorable conduct.

Our plan of cheap payment either subjects our public men to temptation, or excludes our best talent from public life. Why should men serving the State well, receive only one-half or one-third of the recompense properly due them? Why is public labor worth so much less than private labor? "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," is a good rule for the State as well as for the individual. Let us, indeed, keep the public sense of honor pure and alive, but let us accomplish this while acting justly toward our public servants.

Pure Milk.

About a year ago a co-operative company was formed among the milk-producers trading with New-York, having for its objects the following: "First, to secure to the milk-producer a fair remunerating price for his milk, and, second, to furnish to the consumer a pure, unadulterated, and healthful article of food; and thus save both parties from a stupendous system of swindling and fraud, unparalleled in any other branch of business or traffic whatever." The discussion which this subject received at various meetings held last year made it obvious enough that both objects stood urgently in need of some association to forward them. It was estimated from carefully-collected data that while New-York paid about $12,000,000 per annum for various kinds of milk, the farmer who sent to market the pure article which forms the basis of such supply only received $3,000,000 out of this huge sum. It was shown that while in 1869, the average price paid to the farmer was 4½ cents per quart, in 1871 the average had fallen to 3 11-16 cents. The reduction had not been attended with the slightest benefit to the consumer. The middle-men and collectors had not only pocketed the difference, but had begun to fix a still lower tariff for the farmer, and to make arrangements for netting a still more unconscionable amount of profit.

The promoters of the new movement claimed that the consumer was equally interested with themselves in breaking the ring of extortionate milk-dealers. Taking the average of the year, New-York receives about 8,000 cans, containing forty quarts each, or 320,000 quarts in all, of pure milk every morning. But the average daily sales of milk in New-York amount to at least 400,000 quarts. The consumer is thus made to pay ten cents a quart for a fluid which is three-parts milk and the other part a solution of pearl-ash, chalk or salt in water. The general public of New-York is in this way swindled out of at least $7,500 a day, or $2,700,000 a year, by the adulteration practiced by milk-dealers under the very nose of a legal authority having full power to detect and punish their frauds. The Farmers' Milk Company proposed to deliver to the consumer the same pure fluid as they received from the dairymen. If any one sent sour milk it was to be sold as such, and not sweetened with pearl ash, and we presume that the lactometer test was to be as strictly enforced as it now is by the middlemen, who reserve the privilege of adulteration to themselves.

A determined combination on the part of the dealers succeeded in retarding the organization of the company last year. It is now announced that they have got subscribed some $200,000 of capital, and are preparing to begin operations. If they perform half of what they promise in the shape of relief to the drugged and swindled consumer of milk, they will not only deserve to make money, but will establish an undoubted claim to public gratitude. So far as the general public can second their efforts, it will doubtless be cheerfully done.

MINOR TOPICS.

Assemblyman DEERING, who was returned by Apollo Hall in the Nineteenth City District, appears to have a pronounced willingness to introduce legislation with a suspicion of jobbery about it. His bill with reference to the opening of streets above Fifty-ninth-street turns out to be a measure not conceived in the interest of property-owners, whoever it may be intended to benefit; and the bill introduced by him on Monday, to provide two additional clerks for the Court of General Sessions of this City, is a palpable attempt to provide sinecure berths for needy politicians. Mr. DEERING may have enough of easy good nature to become responsible for the paternity of any bill which his friends may send him. If he desires to make a good reputation for himself, or the section of the party whose representative he is, it would be well to exercise a little more discrimination.

The Central Criminal Court of London has found a true bill against Mr. ROBERT BOWLES for misdemeanor, in connection with securities deposited with the bankrupt house of BOWLES, BROTHERS & CO. It certainly seems to most people a very serious misdemeanor for a banker to obtain securities on the false pretense of keeping them safely in his vaults, and then to pawn them for money which he is unable to repay. Yet this is in effect what BOWLES, BROTHERS & CO. were in the habit of doing; and Mr. ROBERT BOWLES' plea that he was a mere figure head, and knew absolutely nothing about the business which he ostensibly directed, has not proved satisfactory to an English Court.

A very painstaking and thoughtful member of the Maine Legislature is understood to be at present engaged in the preparation of a bill to fix the degree of punishment for persons found guilty of having placed obstructions upon railroad tracks with wicked intent. It will provide that when human life has been sacrificed, the verdict shall be murder in the first degree, and the penalty death; and that when property alone has been destroyed, the penalty shall be imprisonment for life. In most of the cases that have been heard of, the obstructions had been deliberately placed upon the tracks, either by discharged employes, drunken scoundrels who had been put off trains by conductors, or by thieves for the purposes of plunder. And considering the frequency of such crimes during the past few years, there is not likely to be much, if any, opposition to the measure in question on the ground of severity. A great many of the States are without laws for the adequate punishment of this offense, and it is to be hoped that the example of the Maine legislator will be speedily followed.

There is a bill at present under consideration by the Legislature of Illinois, which, if passed, would be calculated to put an end, in a great measure, to the abuses that have become so notorious during late years in connection with the trials of civil cases. As the law now stands, twelve jurors are required to be unanimous, or there can be no verdict. With the facilities for bribery it is alleged that one juror out of twelve can be "influenced," and a disagreement thus procured, the value of which is equal to a verdict in favor of the defendant, if the plaintiff cannot afford to continue the litigation. A very large percentage of suits may be said to end in this way. It is discouraging to the advocates of the bill referred to that there should be some doubts entertained as to its constitutionality, but considering the importance of such a measure, it will be desirable to have that point made perfectly clear in order to avoid the complications which would be sure to arise after it became law.

The treasure-seekers of the Pacific slope appear to be preparing once more for a visit to Cocos Island, in quest of those iron boxes of gold and silver, concerning which the spirit-mediums have found it profitable to make so many "revelations." The $300,000 worth of treasure recovered from the steamer America, and carried to San Francisco in October last, may be said to have provided the stimulus for the new movement. The sight of those immense bars of gold, in describing which the reporters were so eloquent, has had a wonderful effect upon the poor fellows who have so often risked their lives in these foolish enterprises. This time it is confidently asserted that success will crown their efforts. Notwithstanding this encouraging assurance, they are compelled to sell a large number of shares of stock in order to fit out the expedition in a proper manner. The result in the case of the America will help them greatly in this work, and we doubt not a good many persons will be found reckless enough to subscribe.

What is to become of the Spanish steamer *Murillo*, which ran down the *Northfleet*, and then kept coolly on her course, leaving nearly 300 unfortunate people to drown? She has just been sent away from Cadiz, the port in which she sought refuge, and has since been sighted off Lisbon. She originally put into Cadiz, because Spain has no extradition treaty with England, and her officers fancied they would find safety there. Apparently, Spain refuses to permit her to disgrace her ports by her presence, and she is thus driven out to sea, with the alternative of remaining there or of entering some port where her officers will be arrested and delivered up to British justice. Thus she revives the old story of the Flying Dutchman. No punishment could be too severe for the heartless wretches who abandoned the *Northfleet*, and it is to be regretted that she cannot literally meet the doom of the weird haunter of the Cape, and be compelled, during all coming ages, to drift about the sea, without ever making port or meeting with a friendly sail.

The inspection of steam-boilers is, of course, an important work, and the certificate of the Inspector that the boiler and machinery are in proper condition is a satisfaction to the public. What, however, is the value of an inspection which demonstrates that the requirements of the law have not been complied with, but which leads to no remedial measures? This inquiry forces itself upon those who read the inspectors' certificates displayed in the cabins of our steam ferry-boats. In these certificates it is often carefully set forth that the boiler is "*not* provided with a locked safety-valve, not under under the control of the engineer;" that the vessel is *not* furnished with a hundred feet of hose; that she is *not* furnished with life-boats, and that, in short, she is not equipped as she ought to be. Yet this is the frequent tenor of the certificates which decorate our ferry-boats, and which are supposed to furnish the authority under which the boats are run. By all means let us have our steam-boats inspected, but let the inspection have some other result than the mere granting of a certificate describing the deficiencies of the vessel.

Some curious fish occasionally find their way to the New-York market, and if we had more naturalists among us, these strange varieties would doubtless attract more than momentary attention. The other day, Mr. JOHN SUTHERLAND, of No. 64 Liberty-street, came across a couple of specimens which he knew to be scarce, and he took the trouble to pack them carefully in a box and forward them to Prof. AGASSIZ. Mr. SUTHERLAND has since received the following letter:

> MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY, }
> CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 1, 1873. }
>
> MY DEAR SIR: I was greatly rejoiced, yesterday, to receive the two fishes you were kind enough to send me. They are most interesting, and a great acquisition for our museum. Thus far, this species has only been seen by one American naturalist, Prof. COPE, of Philadelphia, who described it under the name of Thymallus tricolor (*Thymallus tricolor.*) It is a species of Grayling. Before Prof. COPE's discovery, this genus of fish was only known on the American continent from the Arctic regions, about Mackenzie River, where it had been discovered by Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. You may judge by this how valuable a contribution your fish is to our collection.
>
> Yours, very truly, L. AGASSIZ.
>
> J. SUTHERLAND, Esq., No. 64 Liberty-street, New-York.

The Port Deposit Ice Gorges—Disaster Still Impending.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 4.—The cold rain of yesterday ceased falling about sundown, and during the night the thermometer dropped considerably below the freezing point; but shortly after daylight this morning the warm south wind came up. The temperature rose rapidly till 3 o'clock, when 74° were marked in the sun, and 63° in the shade. The snow disappeared from the eastern hillsides, and poured down into the river across the street in the little town. About midway of its length there is a small stream, or run, as it is called, which heretofore has been dry, or only sending down a little rill; but now it is full, and a great volume of water is roaring down it like a small Niagara. I have not been able to hear from the upper portions of the river, but have seen parties living eighteen or twenty miles up, who came down this afternoon. These people report that the little streams are all full as far as they have come, and that the snow is disappearing rapidly. The people who have lived here during other floods and ice difficulties do not agree as to the probable length of time such warmth as we have to-day will be required to bring down the impending disaster. Some say two days more, some three, and one gentleman with whom I talked said that a week would finish it. Judging from the great amount of water coming down Rock Run, and the run at Heckart's saw-mill, at the south end of the town, I am inclined to place the limit at the fourth or fifth day, provided it is not much colder in the neighborhood of Columbia or Williamsport than here. Some of the lumber men are making strenuous exertions in saving and preparing their stock from the flood, taking such precautions as former experience dictates.

THE CHARTER.

Letter From Mayor Havemeyer to the Committee of Seventy.

At the meeting of the Committee of Seventy last night, the following important communication was received from Mayor Havemeyer, and referred to the Committee on Legislation, who were instructed to confer with the Mayor:

Mr. James M. Brown, Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Committee of Seventy:

When, in assuming the Mayoralty, I resigned the position of chairman of your committee, I took the liberty to suggest to your body the propriety of preserving your organization, with a view of influencing and securing Reform legislation in behalf of the City and County of New-York, and thwarting the seizure of power by political partisans for their own personal ends.

The dangers which I at that time apprehended as among the probabilities of the future are now imminent, and require at your hands as the representatives of the Reform element immediate and decisive action. I am credibly informed that the charter for the City of New-York, which will be reported favorably by the Committee on Cities and Villages of the Assembly, will differ materially from the draft as presented by the Republican Committee, and will be in direct antagonism to the spirit of the valuable amendments to that draft by your body. In harmony with my message, and the convictions of all earnest and honest Reformers, you have concluded to insist on the creation of a responsible Government in the City of New-York by clothing the Mayor with the power of appointing, and, under certain salutary restrictions, with the power of removing, all heads of departments of the City Government. The Republican Committee's draft weakened this responsibility by giving the Mayor simply the nominating power, and leaving the appointment by means of confirmation with the Board of Aldermen, and, in case of disagreement between them, vesting the appointment in the Mayor and President of the Board of Aldermen jointly. This scheme, as a whole, has not the authority of precedent; it is obvious that it lessens executive responsibility, opens the door to jobbery, which the adoption of your amendment to that scheme would have closed. Yet even this limited responsibility might have secured the adhesion and support of the Reform element of our City, had not certain of the heads of the most important of the executive departments been exempted from its operation.

It is now, however, proposed to establish, for the merest partisan ends, a system of government utterly destructive to all direct official responsibility, and which will postpone the era of good government for an indefinite period of time. The power of appointing all heads of departments is, I am informed, to be vested in the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor is to have one vote in this body, that is to say, to represent one-sixteenth part of the appointing power, and the ultimate appointments to lie with a mere majority and plurality of the board. This new and dangerous scheme is coupled with an amendment, seemingly in the line of your proposed suggestions, to wit: the removal of all present heads of departments, but actually in opposition to its spirit, as results will prove. When you insisted upon the removal of all the present heads of executive departments, you did so, I am fully persuaded, in the firm conviction that the Mayor, acting under the sense of that executive responsibility with which you purposed to clothe him, (a power which I do not personally crave or desire,) would reappoint the tried and faithful public servants, and replace those who attained their offices and maintained themselves therein by political chicanery and subserviency, by men who had the confidence and were in sympathy with the great Reform movement of the past two years.

The inevitable consequence of the success of the scheme as proposed will be the very reverse of this result. Political jobbery will be more rampant than ever before in the history of our City. Every head of a department who would refuse to make corrupt bargains for his office would be removed, and his place supplied by a more subservient tool. A secret caucus of a majority of the Board of Aldermen, who might not be elected with the view of their possessing such extraordinary powers, would determine the appointments. No one would be responsible for bad government and mismanagement, and the old Ring, whose overthrow we all hailed as a harbinger of a better day, would be replaced by a ring possibly as unscrupulous, certainly with less responsibility, than the one which you have so earnestly and successfully labored to subvert.

This contemplated action of the Committee on Cities of the Assembly gives meaning to the sixteenth amendment in the draft of the Republican Committee's charter, in the following remarkable words: "The Controller may require any person presenting for settlement an account or claim against the Corporation to be sworn before him touching such an account or claim, and when so sworn to answer orally as to any facts relative to such accounts. The power given to the Controller to settle and adjust such claims shall not be construed to give to such settlement and adjustment the binding effect of a judgment or decree, nor to authorize the Controller to dispute the amount of any salary established by or under the authority of any officer or department authorized to establish the same, nor to question the performance of his duties by such officer."

If the present efficient Controller is to remain in office, his hands are to be tied to prevent him from continuing his useful and beneficial labors in cutting down exorbitant salaries and preventing the holding of sinecure positions. If a partisan successor is to be appointed, he is to be relieved of the unpleasant duty of looking into the extravagant and wasteful expenditures of his partisan friends, who are the heads of the other departments of the City Government. Any commissioner authorized to fix a salary may give to a door-keeper or a messenger $10,000 per year, and there is no one authorized to question the amount of such salary, or the performance of the duties under the appointment.

Legislation such as this is in direct conflict with the solemn conviction and expressed will of the citizens of the City of New-York, as manifested by the recent elections.

The proposed change in the appointing power is also explanatory of the amendment contained in the Republican Committee's draft to abolish the Board of Assistant Aldermen. If the appointing power is to be vested in the Board of Aldermen—a board in which thirteen of our City's wards are unrepresented—the Board of Assistant Aldermen, which represents distinct localities, and is nearer the people, might prove an impediment in the way of a gigantic scheme of partisan jobbery. Such appointments, being corporate acts, would require the consent of the Assistant Aldermen and the signature of the Mayor.

Hence their destruction and the suggestion of your committee in the charter you proposed last year, of but one board, in the interest of good government, is to be diverted to most sinister ends from mere political motives. Little did those citizens who united in electing Gen. Grant and John A. Dix, last November, irrespective of party, conjecture that their disinterested zeal to secure a stable and good national and State Government, would incidentally result in the elevation, for party services, to important official positions, of men who, instead of attending to the duties of their offices, from which civil service rules would have excluded them, would bend all their energies to nullify the results of the Reform movement, involving both the national and State Administrations in peril, if not in disaster, and make our City once more the foot-ball of schemers and political adventurers, and the prey to as dangerous a set of corrupt politicians as those who are under indictment for past raids upon the City Treasury.

The means of drawing public attention and directing the indignation of the people against this new attempt upon their rights and upon their property, is at your command. You have the power, and, doubtless, the will, by means of local representation at Albany and public meetings, to avert this new and very formidable danger which now threatens our body politic.

Respectfully, W. F. HAVEMEYER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

New-York Historical Society.

A meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening, at the Library, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street. Mr. Frederick De Peyster presided. Mr. William Cullen Bryant, the newly-elected First Vice-President, was also present. A paper was read by Col. Charles C. Jones, Jr., on the "Pottery of the Southern Indians," in which he gave a history of pottery from the earliest ages, and exhibited several vases, dug from Indian mounds in Georgia and other States. One of these vases, when discovered, contained the remains of an infant. A donation was received from Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., consisting of a scrap-book containing the full account of the visit of Gen. Lafayette to this country in 1825, made up from various newspapers published at the time. Miss Cruger, also, donated two miniature portraits of Presidents Madison and Monroe. A resolution was adopted requesting Col. Andrew Warner, who was Secretary of the society for over a quarter of a century, to withdraw his resignation, and continue to act as heretofore. The meeting then adjourned.

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following kind donations received in consequence of recent appeals in the TIMES. Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors.

Previously acknowledged	$7,592 [illegible]
Feb. 4, 1873.	
Cash for poor family	5 00
Libbie, Harry, and Katie	2 00
From Young Disciples Mission	[illegible]
S. E., for the homeless little ones	10 00
W. A. S., account Sick Children's Fund	[illegible]
Total	$7,[illegible]

THE TYNDALL DINNER.

Honors to our Distinguished Visitor—A Notable Gathering of Scientific and Prominent Men.

A dinner was given last evening at Delmonico's in honor of Mr. John Tyndall, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, he being about to return home. The success that has attended the lectures delivered by this gentleman in the Cities of New-York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, and Brooklyn added to the celebrity of Prof. Tyndall, while they gave the American people an opportunity of welcoming one of the most eminent scientific men in the world. It was felt, however, by American scientists that the visit of Prof. Tyndall ought to be commemorated in a more hearty way, so the dinner of last evening was decided upon. Seldom have so many distinguished gentlemen assembled together from all parts of the Union to do honor to a single individual, and the occasion will be long remembered by those participating. Among those present we noticed the following gentlemen: T. E. Hilyard, United States Coast Survey, Washington; S. P. Langley, Allegheny Observatory, Allegheny City; Cleveland Abbe, United States Signal Bureau, Washington; A. S. Packard, Jr., Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.; S. W. Johnson, Sheffield Scientific School, New-Haven; John Foster Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Maurice Perkins, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; E. S. Snell, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; Thomas R. Pynchon, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; Coleman Sellers, Philadelphia; E. N. Horsford, Cambridge, Mass.; Stephen Alexander, College of New-Jersey, Princetown, N. J.; Traill Green, Lafayette College, Eaton, Penn.; Frederick Prime, Jr., Lafayette College, Eaton, Penn.; H. L. Kendrick, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; P. S. Michie, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; David Murray and George H. Cook, of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; B. Silliman, New-Haven, Conn.; B. Waterhouse Hawkins and J. W. Draper, of New-York City; George L. Andrews, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; T. Sterry Hunt, Dr. John G. Morris, Baltimore, Md.; William H. Beaver, Yale College, New-Haven, Conn.; William Harkness, United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.; Chas. F. Himes, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.; W. B. Taylor, United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; R. E. Rogers, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; William Theodore Roepper, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Penn.; H. L. Smith, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.; Fairman Rogers, Philadelphia; George F. Barker, William A. Norton, and W. P. Trowbridge, of Yale College; James Hall, Albany; Francis H. Smith, Virginia Military Institute; J. S. Schanck, College of New-Jersey, Princeton, N. J.; Edward D. Cope, Philadelphia; Charles McMillan, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Penn.; Eli W. Blake, Providence, R. I.; J. H. C. Coffin, D. C. Marsh, H. A. Newton, Arthur W. Wright, of Yale College; R. H. Ward, Troy, N. Y.; Raphael Pumpelly, Missouri State Geological Survey, St. Louis; Hector Tyndale, Philadelphia; W. H. Chandler, Lehigh University, Bethlehem; Lewis C. Cooley, Albany; J. P. Lesley, Philadelphia; Commodore William Reynolds, Washington; L. D. Gross, C. Stille and William Sellers, of Philadelphia; Alfred P. Rockwell, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Harding, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Penn.; Capt. Charles W. Raymond, United States Military Academy, West Point; H. B. Nason, Troy; Amzon Mort, Washington; Gen. Albert S. Meyer, Washington; J. Cottrell; George W. Maynard, Troy, N. Y.; H. B. Herr, Lehigh University, Bethlehem; Geo. Jones, NEW-YORK TIMES; L. J. Jennings, NEW-YORK TIMES; J. M. Bundy, New-York; Henry Blackburn, London, England; Judge Charles P. Daly, Samuel D. Tillman, American Institute; Francis A. Stout, Charles Collins, W. J. Youmans, M. D., James H. Frothingham, Leopold Eidlitz, John L. Cadwallader, Manton Marble, New-York *World*; John T. Metcalfe, M. D., John C. Dalton, M. D., John C. Draper, M. D., Henry Holt, Dr. Jacobi, Frank H. Hamilton, M. D., W. C. Whitney, Dr. J. Marion Simms, M. D., W. A. Hammond, M. D., E. R. Peaseley, M. D., V. Botta, Charles Butler, Rotherford Stuyvesant, of New-York; Henry Morton, Albert R. Leeds, of Hoboken; John Durand, South Orange, N. J.; Charles A. Joy, Professor of Chemistry, Columbia College; Henry Draper, M. D., S. J. Tilden, R. H. Thurston, F. L. Olmsted, Edward Cooper, Chas. E. Strong, O. B. Frothingham, Isaac Sherman, R. D. Morgan, C. H. Ogden, W. Butler Duncan, Isaac Newton, Theodore Weston, J. S. T. Stranahan, Daniel Draper, William Oliver Stone, John R. Brady, J. Wiley Mould, R. W. Raymond, S. B. Chittenden, Albert H. Gallatin, Charles F. Chandler, Dr. J. S. Newberry, R. B. Minturn, J. Blair Scribner, M. N. Forney, J. P. Kimball, S. P. Laws, and Robert Bonner, of New-York City.

The cloth being removed, Mr. Evarts called the company to order and made the following remarks:

SPEECH OF WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure, in your name and in the name of our fellow-citizens of New-York and of the whole country, to take part in presenting the acknowledgement and applause which we all render to our honored guest to-night. [Applause.] I must, I suppose, address you as gentlemen of the learned American nation, for I know of no class or profession or calling that you exclusively represent, and yet you are met earnestly and honestly to do honor to a distinguished savant of a foreign nation, who has brought his great intelligence for our instruction to these shores. [Applause.] It was expected that the head of the great central institution of science in this country, Prof. Henry, would have presided to-night, and we all regret his absence; and when that was assured, another celebrated man of science, incorporated with our national fame by his adoption of this country as his home, Prof. Agassiz, [applause,] was to have represented you to-night. But the committee, unable to have his attendance, by reason, I am informed, of his having an engagement before a legislative committee—not connected, I am happy to add, at all with the Credit Mobilier, [laughter,] is forced to do the next best thing it could, and that was, unable to have a man distinguished in science, to have one who should be known as equally famous for his ignorance of all the sciences. [Laughter.] In this matter all jealousies were avoided—[loud laughter and applause]—all questions as to whether this or that school or this or that university, or this or that section of scientific opinion and credit in the country, should have the honor of representing the men of science to-night; and therefore the profession which is famous for always doing other people's business better than they can do it themselves—[laughter]—has been selected to represent you to-night. A little discretion will enable a lawyer to go a great ways, where even great learning might mislead a man—[laughter]—and I am quite sure that I could pass a better examination on the whole circle of the sciences than any learned man here, by the simple expedient of confining myself to the discreet answer to whatever question, that "I did not know." [Laughter.] But I believe that some of the most sincere and some of the most faithful admirers of men of learning and of science have been those who were not themselves instructed or fortunate in their instruction in any of these departments of human knowledge. I remember to have been much struck in reading in the memoirs of Prof. Silliman with an interview which he had with Mr. Webster, when that great lawyer and statesman was making his last journey from Washington to the State of Massachusetts, where he soon afterward died. He accosted Prof. Silliman in the journey (they were old acquaintances) by saying to him, "The law is uncertain and politics are utterly vain; but there is a nobleness of certainty in science which commands my admiration, and I would willingly pass the rest of my life in studying its truths." [Applause.] Mr. Webster, as we all know, then represented in himself all that was most successful and most brilliant in the profession of the law, in the oratory of the Senate, and in popular applause; and yet, in the sincerity of his heart, bending under the weight of his cares and his troubles, filling then the highest civic place in the country except the Presidency, he bent readily at the shrine of science, and admitted the solemnity and certainty of its truths. Turning to Professor Tyndall, Mr. Evarts said: "I do not know, Professor Tyndall, whether you think as well of your countrymen as our countrymen do of you—[laughter]—and it is by no means necessary that you should disclose your sentiments here to-night. [Renewed laughter.] This occasion is wholly in your honor; we are here wholly devoted to you. We knew of you before you came here, and we desired your acquaintance. We have made your acquaintance, and we are sorry to part with you. [Applause.] You have taught us a great many things besides the theories of light and heat and electricity and motion. You have taught us that there is generous and perfect sympathy between the educated men of England and the educated men of the United States. [Applause.] You have shown us that the small matters of difference in Government, in interests, which divide these two great countries are nothing to the immense area of uniform and common objects and interests which unite their people. [Applause.] And, indeed, as every American finds in England that the most satisfactory thing to him there is that you are so much like us, so we hope that you may have found some satisfaction in discovering that the American people are like the English, at least in one thing—in their respect and admiration of Prof. Tyndall. [Laughter and prolonged applause.] Now, sir, the modesty of men of science has always attracted the attention of my profession, at least, and we hardly know how to understand it. [Great laughter.] Newton said that all that he had accomplished he owed to industry and patient thought. When did you ever hear a brilliant lawyer, or politician, or statesman make a statement of that kind? [Renewed laughter.] It is quite obvious that the undulatory theory of politics is somewhat different from science. [Great laughter.] Now, there is a great deal of talk about practical sciences, and you, in yourself, have noticed in one of your lectures the great fondness of the people of your country and of ours for technical instruction, which can only proceed from that preparation in the reservoirs of knowledge from which technical instruction is to be supplied. Practical sciences, it was noticed by Dr. Johnson, as it seems to me with some sense, were not necessarily those that had to do with the final and immediate uses of society in the sense in which that term is generally used. Dr. Johnson said that where these practical sciences once came up for use among common men, moral and intellectual science, or the power of using their own faculties, and making them obedient to the occasions of society, came up for use a hundred times. And it is in those higher departments of science which you have illustrated to the common intelligence of our people that we perceive that the most practical thing for the good of society and large masses of men is the power to use the mind trained to the highest culture and discipline, to the more prosperous results, that constitutes the practical education that society needs, and which it will most honor when it sees its resources exhibited in its behalf. [Applause.] And now, Sir, to conclude these careless, and I must say useless, observations on my part, let me call your attention and that of this audience to a somewhat whimsical notion of a modern German physician noticed by Mr. Crabb Robinson in his memoirs. He discovered, then recently published, in the early part of the century, when he was traveling in Germany, a really very learned work of a very eminent physician; and in the preface the author has taken, in entire good faith, this proposition as the result of his investigation into the affairs of men: that diseases and all the accidents which brought men under the care of the medical profession were all not evils, and not in themselves objects which required care; but that the whole intent and purpose of the divine arrangement in the permitting of disease and these misfortunes was the training of able and learned physicians. [Laughter.] A magnificent idea! Applied to the learned profession of the clergy it at once accounts for the existence of moral evil—[laughter]—that this final good of the production of eloquent and learned clergymen should be vouchsafed the human race. [Laughter.] And in my own profession that all the misfortunes in men's affairs, the loss of property and of character, and all that brings men to the lawyer's office, finds its excuse and its justification in the brilliant result of the skilled and accomplished lawyer. [Laughter.] And bringing it to its last analysis, I propose to you, gentlemen, that the sun shines in order that Professor Tyndall may demonstrate it.

Mr. Evarts then resumed his chair, while his happy remarks were applauded again and again.

SPEECH OF PROF. TYNDALL.

Prof. Tyndall, rising to respond, said:

I happen to know that my friend, Prof. Henry, and also my friend Prof. Agassiz, were asked to occupy the position now occupied by Mr. Evarts. I intended commencing to-night in a meek, modest, trembling way to express my regret that neither the one nor the other of those gentlemen is present as a guest. I freely and honestly say that I wish either the one or the other was present as our President to-night. [Laughter.] For how I am to get on, with my poor, lame, commonplace utterances after the speech that you have just heard I am at a loss to conceive. [Laughter.] I notice, also, that some envious hand has carried one object away, from which I might have derived some small amount of inspiration here. There was a Matter-horn there, and two guides, a fellow hanging by a rope, and there was all the pomp and circumstance of mountain-climbing, which, had it remained there, would have given me some small amount of inspiration. But that is gone. I should like to have seen Prof. Henry here, because, before I took on my scientific swaddling-clothes he was a man in the very van of experimental science. I think it is to be deplored—if a celebrated friend of mine sitting at this table will allow me to connect his name with an expression of regret—I say I think it is to be deplored that a man of his force as an investigator, should have been transformed into an administrator, however high that office may be in Washington. And I think it is also to be regretted, as regards my very celebrated friend, that he has been deflected from this investigation, in which he certainly was a man of the greatest mark upon this continent. I say, I think from a scientific point of view it is to be deplored that he was deflected from this intellectual line of pursuit to write history. With regard to Prof. Agassiz, I would say I first met him at Geneva in 1859; that I have followed his footsteps to some extent, through those scenes that we both love, the glories of the Alps. I should like to say one word regarding a visit made to Cambridge. I went with Prof. Agassiz through the great institution of which he is the head, and I had occasion to observe the manner of working with his pupils, and I will say, once for all and with all sincerity, that if from those pupils men do not spring, able and willing to carry the fire of investigation forward, it is not, in my opinion, the fault of the master there. [Applause.] You have referred to those lectures which, I am free to say, it has given me both delight and surprise to find among the people of the United States; and when I inquire as to the cause of this interest I say without any mock modesty that the interest shown in these lectures cannot have been the creation of the hour. Every such display of public sympathy must have its prelude, during which men's minds are prepared, a desire for knowledge created, an intelligent curiosity aroused. Then in the nick of time comes a person who, though but an accident, touches a spring which permits tendency to flow into fact, and public feeling to pass from the potential to the actual. The interest displayed has really been the work of years, and the chief merit rests with those who were wise enough to discern that, as regards physics, the detent might be removed and the public sympathy for that department of science permitted to show itself. Among the foremost of those who saw this must be reckoned my indefatigable friend, Prof. Youmans. In no other way can I account for my four months' experience in the United States. The soil had been prepared, and the good seed sown long before I came among you. And it is on this belief that the subject has a root deeper than the curiosity of the hour that I found my hopes of its not passing rapidly from the public mind. It would be a great thing, Sir, for this land of incalculable destinies to supplement its achievements in the industrial arts, of those higher investigations from which our mastery over nature and over industrial art has been derived, and which, when applied in a true catholic spirit to man himself, will assuredly render him healthier, stronger, purer, nobler than he now is. To no other country is the cultivation of science in its highest forms of more importance than to yours. In no other country would it exert a more benign and elevating influence. What, then, is to be done toward so desirable a consummation? Here, I think, you must take counsel of your leading scientific men, and they are not unlikely to recommend something of this kind. I think, as regards physical science, they are likely to assure you that it is not what I may call the statical element of buildings that you require so much as the dynamical element of brains. Making use as far as possible of existing institutions, let chairs be founded, sufficiently but not luxuriously endowed, which shall have original research for their main object and ambition. With such vital centres among you, all your establishments of education would feel their influence; without such centres even your primary instruction will never flourish as it ought. I would not, as a general rule, wholly sever tuition from investigation, but, as in the institution to which I belong, the one ought to be made subservient to the other. The Royal Institution gives lectures—indeed it lives in part by lectures, though mainly by the contributions of its members and the bequests of its friends. But the main feature of its existence—a feature never lost sight of by its wise and honorable Board of Managers—is that it is a school of research and discovery. And though a by-law gives them the power to do so, for the twenty years during which I have been there no manager or member of the institution has ever interfered with my researches. It is this wise freedom, accompanied by a never-failing sympathy, extended to the great men who preceded me, that has given to the Royal Institution its imperishable renown. I have said that I could not wholly sever tuition from investigation, and I should like to add one word to this remark. In your chairs of investigation let such work as that in which I have been lately engaged be reduced to a minimum. Look jealously upon the man who is fond of wandering from his true vocation to appear on public platforms. The practice is absolutely destructive of original work of a high order. Now and then the discoverer, when he has anything important to tell, may appear with benefit to himself and the world. But as a general rule, he must leave the work of public lecturing to others. This may appear to you a poor return for the plaudits with which my own efforts have been received; but these efforts had a special aim. My first duty toward you, moreover, is to be true, and what I say here is the inexorable truth. As to the source of the funds necessary for founding the chairs to which I have referred it is not for me to offer an opinion. Without raising the disputed question of State aid, in this country it is possible to do a great deal without it. As I said in my lectures, the willingness of American citizens to throw their fortunes in the cause of public education is without a parallel in my experience. Hitherto their efforts have been directed to the practical side of science, and this is why I sought in my lectures to show the dependence upon practice and principles. On the ground, then, of mere practical, material utility, pure science ought to be cultivated. But assuredly among your men of wealth there are those willing to listen to an appeal on higher grounds, to whom, as American citizens, it will be a pride to fashion American men so as to enable them to take their places among those great ones mentioned in my lectures. Into this plea I would pour all my strength. Not as a servant of Mammon do I ask you to take science to your hearts, but as the strengthener and enlightener of the mind of man. Might I now address a word or two to those who in the ardor of youth feel themselves drawn toward science as a vocation? They must, if possible, increase their fidelity to original research, prizing far more than the possession of wealth an honorable standing in science. They must, I think, be prepared at times to suffer a little for the sake of scientific righteousness, not refusing, should occasion demand it, to live low and lie hard to achieve the object of their lives. I do not here urge anything upon others that I should have been unwilling to do myself when young. Let me give you a line of personal history. In 1848, wishing to improve myself in science, I went to the University of Marburg—the same old town in which my great namesake, when even poorer than myself, published his translation of the Bible. I lodged in the plainest manner, in a street which, perhaps, bore an appropriate name while I dwelt upon it. It was called the Ketzerback—the heretic's brook—from a little historic rivulet running through it. I wished to keep myself clean and hardy, so I purchased a cask, and had it cut in two by a carpenter. Half that cask, filled with spring water over night, was placed in my small bedroom, and never during the years that I spent there, in Winter or in Summer, did the clock of the beautiful Elizabethe-kirche, which was close at hand, finish striking the hour of 6 in the morning before I was in my tub. For a good portion of the time I rose an hour and a half earlier than this, working by lamplight at the differential calculus when the world was slumbering around me. And I risked this breach in my pursuits, and this expenditure of time and money, not because I had any definite prospect of material profit in view, but because I thought the cultivation of the intellect important—because, moreover, I loved my work, and entertained the sure and certain hope that, armed with knowledge, one can successfully fight one's way through the world. It is with the view of giving others the chance that I then enjoyed that I propose to devote the surplus of the money which you have so generously poured in upon me to the education of young philosophers in Germany. I ought not, for their sake, to omit one additional motive by which I was upheld at the time here referred to—that was a sense of duty. Every young man of high aims must, I think, have a spice of this principle within him. There are sure to be hours in his life when his outlook will be dark, his work difficult, and his intellectual future uncertain. Over such periods, when the stimulus of success is absent, he must be carried by his sense of duty. It may not be so quick an incentive as glory, but it is a nobler one, and gives a tone to character which glory cannot impart. That unflinching devotion to work, without which no real eminence in science is now attainable, implies the writing at certain times of the stern resolve upon the student's character: "I work not because I like to work, but because I ought to work." In science, however, love and duty are sure to be rendered identical in the end.

And now I have reached the point where I am forced to qualify the expression of the pleasure which this visit has given me. With regard to its positive side—to work actually done, and to the reception of that work—nothing can be added to my cup of satisfaction. My only drawback relates to work undone; for I carry home with me the consciousness of having been unable to respond to the invitations of the great cities of the West, thus, I fear, causing, in many cases, disappointment. But the character of my lectures, the weight of instrumental appliances which they involved, and the fact that every lecture required two days' possession of the hall—a day of preparation and a day of delivery—entailed heavy loss of time and often very severe labor. The mere need of rest would be sufficient to cause me to pause here; but added to this is the fact that every mail from England brings me intelligence of works suspended and duties postponed through my absence. We have an honorary secretary, who has devoted the best years of an active professional life and the best energies of a strong man to the interests of the Royal Institution. And I would say, in passing, that if ever you found anything similar to our institution in the United States, the heartiest wish that I could offer for its success would be that it may be served and aided with the same self-sacrificing love and fidelity which have characterized the service rendered to the Royal Institution, and by none more devotedly than by its present eminent honorary secretary, Dr. Bence Jones. But he, on whom I might rely, and who would willingly have taken my place, is now smitten down by a distressing illness; and though other friends are willing to aid me in all possible ways, there can be no doubt as to my line of duty. I ought to be at home. I ask my friends in the West to take those things into consideration; I ask them to believe that if it lay within the limits of my power I should be among them; I ask of them to think of me not with bitterness or disappointment, not as one insensible to their kindness, but as a friend who, with a warmth commensurate with their own, would comply with all their wishes if he could. One other related point deserves mention. On quitting England I had no intention of publishing the lectures I have given here, and, except a fragment or two, they were wholly unwritten when I arrived in this city. Since that time, beside lecturing in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Haven, the lectures have been written out. No doubt many evidences of the rapidity of their production will appear; but I thought it due to those who listened to them with such unwavering attention, as also to those who wished to hear them but were unable to do so, to leave them behind me in an authentic form. The constant application which this work rendered necessary has cut me off from many social pleasures it has also prevented me from making myself acquainted with the working of institutions in which I feel a deep interest; it has prevented me from availing myself of the generous hospitality offered to me by your clubs. In short, it has made me an unsociable man. But finding social pleasure and hard work incompatible, I took the line of devoting such energy as I could command, not to the society of my intimate friends alone, but to the people of the United States. And now, gentlemen, all is nearly over, and in a day or two I quit these shores. I read a day or two ago an article in the *Galaxy*, in which the writer, who had been in England, and who had had what you call "a good time" in England, spoke nevertheless of the deep pleasure of reaching his own home. The words struck a sympathetic chord within me. And it is a curious psychological fact that this home-yearning, in my case, is not only unopposed, but it is actually aided by the feeling that since I came to this country America has been a home to me. It is not a case of two opposing attractions, but a case in which one of the attractions being satisfied I am left not only free to be acted on, but more ready to be acted on by the other. Were there any lingering doubt as to my visit at the bottom of my mind; did I feel that I had blundered—and with the best and purest intentions I might, through an error of judgment, have blundered—so as to cause you discontent, I should now be wishing to abolish the doubt or to repair the blunder. This would be so much withdrawn from the pleasurable thought of home. But there is no drawback of this kind; and, therefore, as I have said, the fullness of my content here enhanced the prospective pleasure of meeting my other friends. By some means or other, gentlemen, the people of this country have begotten and fostered a strange confidence in me toward them. I feel as if I, a simple scientific student, who never taught the world to be a cent richer, who merely sought to present science to the world as an intellectual good, am leaving, not a group of friends merely, not merely a friendly City, but a friendly continent here behind me. The very disappointment of the West I take as a measure of the West's friendship. Tested and true hearts are awaiting me at the other side, and thinking of them and you, the pure cold intellect is for the moment deposed, and what is called the "human heart" becomes master of the situation; but lest I in the waywardness of strong emotion should utter anything which the re-enthroned intellect to-morrow might condemn, I will pause here. Hoping, not for the entire consummation, for that would be a hope too daring, but hoping as the generations pass that the attachment which binds me to America, on the one side, and "the old country" on the other, may be more and more approached and realized by the nations themselves. [Great applause.]

ADDRESS OF PROF. DRAPER.

Dr. Draper said: When I was in London a year or two ago I passed some pleasant hours with my friend, Prof. Tyndall. Among these, I think that perhaps the most pleasant were those of one afternoon that we spent together in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, where Davy discovered potassium and sodium; where Young first announced the grand and fertile principle of interference, and placed on firm foundations the wave theory of light; where Faraday made his great discoveries in electricity and magnetism. On that occasion Dr. Tyndall was showing me some of his own splendid discoveries—the action of ether waves of short period upon gaseous matter, clouds formed by actenic decomposition. I saw the superb celestial blue light and verified its polarized condition. It was like the light of heaven. Well, as I laid down the nicol prism we had been using, I could not help thinking that there was a presence in the place—a genius loci—that inspired men to make such discoveries. Who was it that brought that genius there?

At the time of the American Revolution there resided in the town of Rumford, N. H., one Benjamin Thompson, who occupied himself in teaching a school. He embraced, as we Americans would say, the wrong side of the question on that occasion—he sided with the King's Government. He went to England, became a man of mark, and was knighted. Then he went on the Continent, again distinguished himself by his scientific attainments, again was titled, and this time, in memory of his American home, was called Count Rumford. On his return to London, Count Rumford founded the Royal Institution, and thus to a native American the world owes that establishment which has been glorified by Davy, and Young, and Faraday, and the lustre of which is now so conspicuously maintained by Tyndall. Had it not been for Rumford, Davy might have spent his life in filling gas-bags for Dr. Beddoes' patients, Faraday might have been a book-binder, and certainly Tyndall would not have been honoring us with his presence here to-night. You, Sir, have called on me to respond to your toast, "English and American Science," and I think these facts show you how closely they have been associated.

Now, Prof. Tyndall is on the point of leaving us. When he gets back to Albemarle-street he will remember Broadway. I am sure that you will all join me in wishing him a pleasant voyage over the Atlantic. But I wish him something better than that. I will add—a safe return to America. There is a great deal for him to do here yet. He may tell his friends that he has been to America, but he must not tell them that he has seen the Americans. We who are living on the Atlantic verge of the continent are only modified Europeans—very slightly modified, indeed. One must go beyond the Alleghanies—yes, and over to the Pacific coast, before he can say he has seen what the American really is. Now I suppose that Dr. Tyndall has finished his glacier expeditions to Switzerland. Is there nothing here that can tempt him? I am sure that he and other members of the Alpine Club need not go about the streets of London weeping like so many broken-hearted Alexanders that there are no more worlds to conquer. Let them now take a look at the Rocky Mountains! Dr. Tyndall is a lover of nature. Well! we can show him all kinds of scenery, from where the Upper Athabasca is lazily flowing through a waste of snows, to where oranges are growing on the Gulf. Or, if he is tired of inanimate nature, and is in the mood of Dr. Johnson—you know the story. Boswell said to Johnson one day: "See! What a beautiful afternoon; let us take a walk in the green fields." "No, I won't," replied the grim and gruff lexicographer. "I've seen green fields; one green field is like another green field. They are all alike. No, Sir! I'll walk down Cheapside. I like to look at men." If Dr. Tyndall is in that mood, can we not satisfy his curiosity? Another friend of mine, Mr. Froude, has set us all talking about Ireland. We can show Dr. Tyndall how we take the Irish emigrant, in his corduroy knee-breeches and smashed-down hat, and his shillalah in his fist, and in a generation or so turn him into an ornament of professional life, make him a successful merchant, or familiarize him with all the amenities of elegant society. If that's not enough, we will show him how we take the German, and, wonderful to be said, make him half forget his father-land and half his mother-tongue, and become an English-speaking American citizen. If that's not enough, we will show him how we have purged the African, the woolly-headed black man, of the paganism of his forefathers, and are now Darwinizing him into a respectable citizen. If that's not enough, we will show him how, in the trans-Mississippi plains, we are improving the red Indian. Alas, I fear my friend will say, improving him off the face of the earth! If that's not enough, we will show him where we have got tens of thousands of Chinese, with picks and shovels, digging Pacific railways. We are mixing European and Asiatic, red Indian and African together, and I suppose certain English naturalists will tell us that it will come to a survival of the fittest. In San Francisco we can show him the church, the chapel, the Joss-house, all in a row; and perhaps, considering his forlorn, celibate condition, he may be conscience-stricken when we display before his astonished eyes the much-married men of Utah. Nowhere in the world are to be found more imposing political problems than those to be settled here; nowhere a greater need of scientific knowledge. I am not speaking of ourselves alone, but also of our Canadian friends. We must join together in generous emulation of the best that is done in Europe. In Her Majesty's representative, Lord Dufferin, they will find an eager appreciation of all that they may do. But whatever may be the glory of our future intellectual life, let us both never forget what we owe to England. Here is the language that we speak, here are all our ideas of liberty and law. To her literature as to a fountain of light we repair. The torch of science that is shining here was lighted at her midnight lamp.

Mr. Godkin read an extract from the letter of Prof. Henry (which was very long) referring more particularly to the guest of the evening.

The Chairman—The next sentiment, gentlemen, *Religion and Science*—All truth is one, will soon be responded to by eminent clergymen. I do not know whether the doctrine of the schoolmen at an age when most of the science and of learning that interested the world, was in their hands. *Bene precasse est bene studuisse*, is as much in vogue now as then; nor can I say what effect the undulatory theory of light, the spectrum analysis, and the chemistry of the sun may have upon any of the dogmas of faith. I can only suggest that a learned naturalist, early in this century, said that the discoveries in astronomy had obliged the theologians to lengthen Jacob's ladder. [Laughter.] I have the honor to introduce Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. [Hearty applause.]

SPEECH OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. Beecher spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman—Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure this evening to be present to pay with you the tokens of the very hearty respect and admiration which we feel for our distinguished guest. It is made my present duty also to speak some words in behalf of the great theme which belongs to the profession, not which I chose but which my father chose for me. [Laughter.] I am happy in being able to say in behalf of the reverend and noble band of men, the ministers of religion in America, that as a class, from the very beginning they have been distinguished for the pursuit of truth and for such love of it that they were willing to follow it wherever it took them; and it ought to be borne in mind that science in the sense in which we are employing it now, in the higher sense rather, is such a love for truth, pure and simple, that a man will find it, hold it, and teach it without any regard to the social or civil or the theological results which may flow from it. [Applause.] It may have been an imperfect form of that spirit, but it certainly was one development of that spirit, and it has led to a larger one, that brought our fathers from the old land to this. They thought that a new light had dawned upon them; they accepted it according to its best intent; they followed it, sacrificing homes, sacrificing their country, and everything that men hold dear to them, and this populated this wilderness, and are a memorial and a testimony of one of the noblest exhibitions of men following truth as it was revealed to them, that the world has seen. [Applause] And among the very first things which, when they settled in this land, they did was to build the church and close by it the school-house, to take the ground that there was no incompatibility between religion and true knowledge. They believed that they were indissolubly associated; that there could be no sound and manly religion without intelligence, and that there could be no satisfying intelligence whose roots did not ultimately run back to the moral and the spiritual nature of man. [Applause.] And I will say that from the settlement of New-England to this hour, not confining my remarks to the New-England colonies, but throughout all the early colonies, the most distinguished preachers of religion have likewise been the patrons and the fosterers of science, and the leading scientific men in America; the pioneers have been ordained clergymen. I speak this with some feeling of affectionate remembrance and respect for Prof. Hitchcock, who presided at Amherst College, where such studies as I did study were pursued. [Laughter.] He was himself not simply a man of great religious feeling and of the regular faith, but an enthusiast in science, and who exhibited how well a man may be honest, clear-thoughted, and disinterested in scientific pursuits, while he cherishes the hopes, the aspirations, and the faith of the Christian religion. [Applause.] And I think I may say to Prof. Tyndall in the hearing of the gentlemen now present, that without being free altogether from infirmities, the ministers of the gospel in America as a body of men, are as open to the incursion and the advance of science, that they are giving to it as much thought and as much sympathy as any other profession, I think I may say more than any other profession, unless it be that of the scientific body itself. [Applause.] And more, if you take into consideration that the ministers of religion are, in the first instance, not investigators, they are educators; they bear somewhat the relation of the mother to the household. Into their hands come miscellaneous audiences of towns and villages, and it is their business to see that the young are reared from youth to manhood in sound principles; and they are not simply to instruct, but they are to train and to nourish, and to their eye come the ten thousand aberrations and infirmities. What men can bear, and what men cannot bear, what they can take and what they cannot take, every practical question which, if they would remit they cannot, they are brought home to them. They are also members usually of associations, sometimes called sects, which, with all their imperfections, have an *esprit du corps* which gives to them a social element, which brings home to them an enthusiasm often which they would not otherwise have.

One advantage of professionalism is that the weak are able to flourish by the strength of the strong, they are brought into such association, and though there are many mischiefs connected with it, there is some good in sectarianism in religion. If you consider, likewise, that the preachers of religion are, to a certain extent, educated to believe that religion consists in its instruments rather than in itself, and that to a large class religion means the Church, the doctrines of the Church, the usages of the Church, and is as if a farmer should be taught that his harvest was plows and harrows, hoes and spades, [laughter] without which there would be no harvest. I hold religion to be a personal thing; it is but another name for manhood, [applause] and without undervaluing at all any of those methods by which we develop manhood, the aim of all religion, and the largest aim that you can give to religion is perfect manhood. Nor am I deterred from saying this, saving the presence of many, from the fact that it was said before me by Paul himself, [laughter,] a gentleman every inch, [laughter,] and worthy to live in our times, [laughter,] but it was not his fault that he was born far back. [Laughter.] Now if you consider all these surrounding influences, I hold that ministers are as good examples of men that show their love for the truth as you can very well find in the community, and I think that they are to-day reading more of Prof. Tyndall's books, and Mr. Huxley's books, and Herbert Spencer's books, than any other profession in the United States of America. [Applause.] And that ain't all; I will say, too, for their credit, that they are more puzzled by them, than anybody else. [Laughter.] When you say that truth is to be investigated by men that have no thought whatever of it, except that it be truth, you mean right, but, after all, you know that the test of truth, on the whole, is what it does for mankind and for human nature. I regard you as a priest, ordained, and in the same diocese, and with the same care as with them, preaching a little different doctrine; but hoping that in the generations that lie before you, you will see the individual augmented, the household ennobled, living together in civil relations in a larger and nobler way. We are working together in one field, with our faces set as if we were going to Jerusalem. Religion being manhood in perfect development, we have no fears of the incursion of science. There was a time when religion did not allow the world to turn around, and made the sun do all the jobbing. [Laughter.] There was a time when men looked upon the gaps and chasms in geology, and the inferences deduced from it, with the utmost alarm and peril. That time is passed by. We have learned that there can be no truth outside of the Bible, that can substantiate its existence and its power, that will not compel the interpretation of the Bible to its side. If I held an old, tottering theory that I had myself about half given up, I should be afraid of science, and should say, "Don't come near with your jarring wheels here; you may shake this down." But I am not afraid of tests. I believe in manhood. I believe in its power of expansion, in its all-pervading and divine atmosphere, and therefore I hail all discoveries that science can make; and when these discoveries, one after another, shall have been so netted together that they can throw light upon the obscure places, if it obliges us to change a doctrine, if it obliges us to change a theory, if it obliges us to alter our philosophy, I love truth so much that I will change anything for the sake of truth, and nothing for any other reason. [Applause.] You cannot go too fast, or too far, so that you bring us true results. There are certain departments in the field of science in which there is a vast squandering of brain and waste of time about things that are of no more value than the mere trifles which a clown disputes about in a theatre or circus, and a whole generation of big-brained men are being squandered on absolute nonsense. We want to take hold of things that have substance and marrow in them, and so help in the whole material conduct of mankind. We want a condition of society in which men can be men. We want generations of men, and I do not believe that a man without a good body can be a very strong man. Everything that science does to make bone and nerve and muscle, and teaches a man to be a better man, is in the direction of true religion. [Applause.] I don't say that good sewerage is gospel, but I say that bad sewerage is heresy. [Laughter.] I do not say that you are a preacher, because of your investigation of light, but I do say that badly-lighted alleys are the very haunts of crime, and that light, and warmth, and circulation of air are blessings, and you cannot preach down the stink that comes from rotten substances. [Laughter.] I want you to go home thinking that we have the best Government and the best political organism in the world; and though there has been a little disturbance lately both in New-York and Washington, we prefer not to say much about it. Come by and by and we will have all the rogues hung, all the thieves in the penitentiary, and we will have none but honest men from the bottom to the top when you come next time, if you don't come too soon. [Laughter.]

SPEECH OF PROF. HITCHCOCK.

Prof. Hitchcock upon being introduced, turned to Mr. Beecher and said: "I came too late into the world, Sir, to meet your honored father, but with the tradition of his fine and saintly character, I should be quite ashamed to apologize for being one of those Presbyterians whose pulse the profession has quickened a little here. It seems sometimes as though science and religion had met in a very narrow path on a very dizzy ridge and were interlocking their antlers in a struggle that must be fatal to one or the other. If it must come to this I think history suggests that not religion but science must go down the cliff, for mankind at large manage to get along very well without much science, but mankind at large have never managed to get along without religion. [Applause.] Skepticism may endure for a day, but with the sunset and the star-light comes either religion or its disease, superstition, and superstition is the vengeance of Providence on skepticism, sure to come. [Applause.] But there is no need of any such issues, the path is broad enough both for science and religion, and those scientists are greatly mistaken who suspect distrust and jealousy on the part of the best representatives of the religious sentiment. [Applause.]

The President then gave the next regular toast: "*The Press*—The great diffuser of the results of original investigation." To which Mr. Parke Godwin responded.

ADDRESS OF PARKE GODWIN.

MR. PRESIDENT: It is highly proper that the Press should be remembered on an occasion dedicated to science, because for the last half century the Press has been foremost in recording the achievements and triumphs of science. It has followed with its plaudits the royal progress of that king of the epoch, who compels the homage of all other departments of literature, and extorts even a timorous allegiance from the votaries of religion. So many and brilliant have been the discoveries of modern research, and so fertile their uses in practical application, that the personal agents of its success appear not only as our benefactors, but as something more. For they who penetrate the roaring furnaces of the sun, where light and heat are generated, who dig into the rayless caverns of the earth, where the water-drops crystallize into jewels, who civilize the lightnings, and ride in the boisterous chariots of the winds, do not verify, but surpass the outworn fables of a more than mortal agency. [Applause.]

The men of science, in fact, are now the only real magicians who are left to us, whose will the spirits of the air, the naiads of the streams, and the gnomes of the caves obey, and who, like Prospero, in his enchanted island, exert the charms of supernatural might. The monstrous Calibans, bred of nature's malignity and dissonance, they tame to human service, the delicate aerials, "spun of fragrance and melody," they speed on helpful messages around the earth, and into the dumb, dead, destructive forces of the elements, as well as into the commonwealth of men, they infuse a benificent order and rational purpose. [Applause.]

You will see, then, Mr. President, that true to my professional function as *laudator temporis acti*, or general eulogist of what is passing, I am entirely orthodox in my estimate of the worth of science. I rejoice as much as any of the gentlemen who have already spoken, in its advances. Science is to me not only a proof of man's intellectual superiority, and the seal of his emancipation from the tyranny of ignorance, but the pledge of an unimaginable progress in the future. By the beautiful uniformities of law, which it discovers in nature, it discharges the human mind of those early superstitions which saw a despot God in every bush, whose wanton will paralyzed the free flight of our intellect and debauched our best affections. Neither the tempests nor powers of nature are terrible to us, now that we may bend her most hostile forces into willing obedience, and now that we find her full, not of malice, but of good will. For out of that benignity, and our supremacy over it, will yet come a power that will enable us to transform these poverty-smitten, sordid, unjust, and criminal civilizations, into happy and harmonious societies, when every man shall be glad in the gladness of his fellows, and we will, for the first time, feel the assurance of a universal divine paternity. Science, moreover, in wresting from creation her final secrets, will furnish to the philosophic mind the means of a more effulgent and glorious solution of the dark problems of life and destiny than it is possible to reach by unaided conjecture. She will prove what the spiritual insight of the seers has only dimly discerned, that nature, which now seems so inscrutable to us, so hard and unfeeling toward human hopes and desires, is the most kindly and generous of helpmates, and not a tyrannic lord; that these outward appearances are but the shows of an inward reality which is entirely human; that these phenomenal forms and events are but the symbols of an eternal love and truth, which the great central sun of the universe projects and photographs upon the sensitive plates of our finite human intelligence. [Applause.]

But it is real science—with its rigid restrictions to its own sphere, and its exact methods—and not any pseudo science, that will accomplish these grand results. As all is not gold that glitters, so all is not science that bears the name. Dean Swift, in his day, humorously complained that Grub-street had migrated to the Royal Society. Well, we cannot say that things are as bad as that, but certainly there are some ragged and suspicious-looking fellows lurking about the premises, and as the duty of the Press, like *Dogberry*, was to comprehend all vagrants—we so bid these stand. For example, a German doctor was around the other day, who informed us that with matter and force he could very easily reconstruct everything there is in the universe. He did not tell us what matter and force are, apart from the mind which conceives them as phenomenal relations, but he was sure of his point, and that was enough. It was not, however, an original notion. That learned traveler, Dr. Lemuel Gulliver, in his authentic and veracious narrative, called a "Voyage to Laputa," encounters a Doctor of the Academy of Lagoda, who was quite up to this modern mark. He possessed a machine, of which the drawings are given, into which you might throw a vocabulary, some bits of wood, and a few pieces of paper, and then, by turning a crank, out of those rough materials would come a whole body of the arts and sciences—folio volumes of philosophy, poetry, politics, and law—printed and bound, all complete, without any expense of labor or any assistance from genius and study. You will say this is ridiculous; but it is not a whit more so than those more recent theories, which would account for the universal frame of things—every part of a sculptured order and a luscious beauty, every part teeming with an intelligence that moves our wonder and delight—on mere mechanical principles. Then, there is another of these outside teachers of science, but this one is entitled to the highest respect—though I think he rides a hobby beyond the capacity of the creature to carry—who contrived a vast process of cosmic evolutions, who tell us that a great while ago—ten thousand year,—no, a hundred million of millions of millions of years ago—a nebulous gas was diffused through the immensity of space, which first twisted itself into a solar system, then into a world, then into layers of mineral strata, then into vegetable sporules, into animal motions, into human vortices called societies, into Iliads, Parthenons, and Shakespeares, and at last into a grand philosophy of evolution—the crown and consummation of the whole; which may all be true, though the birth strikes me as hardly worthy of so long and so tremendous a parturition. Again, a third convinces himself and his admirers that the universe is considerably defective, and that, like Alphonse of Castile, if he had been consulted in the making of it, he could have given many useful hints toward its improvement; and so, too, when the deepest human instincts in all ages have repeated what the Hebrew peasant said, gazing into the clear depths of the Eastern skies, "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork," cries "Pish, the heavens declare the glory of Copernicus, Kepler, and Newton." Then there is another French littérateur, who, with all his undeniable merits, masquerades a little too much in the habiliments of science, who is very sure that Mind and Motion are but the obverse sides of the same essential phenomenon, the one coming in by the front door of the consciousness, and the other by the back door of the senses. When you talk, he says, of the martyr's faith, the heroic devotion, the mother's love, the poet's fancy, the artist's genius, the lover's rapture, you are only giving so many different names to so many different movements of little molecules in the brain; up, down, hither, thither, this way, that way, &c.; but my opinion is, that the ingenious gentleman, when he comes to the truth of the case, will find that what he terms molecules are only maggots, of which a very fine specimen has found its cradle and home in his own capacious cranium. This is a clear case of Grub-street, as a friend remarks, getting into the Royal Society. Now, if this be science, we must exclaim with the poet:

> Oh! star-eyed science, are these wanderers there,
> To waft us back a message of despair?

Is this all the tidings ye bring from the empyrean? What! is there nothing at the central-wheel of life but a blind, dumb, insensible, unknowable face—a face without love, without intelligence, without desire and purpose; an eyeless Samson, which goes grinding on forever at his mill, and crushing onward forever, in a fruitless battle against death, and nothing new? [Applause.]

"Great God!" as Wordsworth says:

> Great God! I'd rather be
> A Pagan, suckled on a creed outworn,
> So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
> Have glimpses that would make unforlorn,
> Have sight of Proteus, rising from the sea,
> Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn!

No! There are conjectures that impose upon us their own fantastic offspring for the legitimate heirs of science. Science is exact and certain and authoritative, because dealing with fact, and the systematic co-ordination of facts only. She does not wander away into the void inane. She has nothing to do with questions of primal origin nor of ultimate destinies, not because they are unimportant questions or insoluble, but because they transcend her instruments and her methods. She leaves them to philosophy, which proceeds, not by demonstration and proof, but by insight, by intuition, and by moral reasoning; or she leaves them to revelation, in whose supernal light alone they can be properly illuminated and fully seen. Gratuitous solutions—solutions for which the premises are not yet prepared, perplex belief rather than establish truth, and, like a new-risen sun, got into dim eclipse,

> "Look through the horizontal misty air
> With fear of change, perplexing monarchs."

[Applause.]

The next regular toast was: "Scientific Education"—It must be begun early. Responded to by Prof. Frederick A. P. Barnard.

The next toast was, "Relation of Science to Political Progress," which was ably responded to by President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, in a most interesting address. We regret our space will not permit its insertion.

The last toast of the evening was, "The Services of Science to Humanity." Responded to by Rev. Dr. Bellows. The company then separated, much pleased at the pleasant and instructive evening they had passed.

There is good authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption, and, indeed, so prevalent and fatal has this disease become that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages, all pulmonary complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the Expectorant of Dr. Jayne, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints, and it cures bronchitis effectually, if taken in time and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of bronchitis or asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.—*World.*

Public Library of Ky. Gift Concert.

Ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, Manager for Trustees. Ten Thousand Cash Gifts, aggregating $500,000, currency, will be distributed at the Third Grand Gift Concert, for benefit of the Library, at Louisville, Ky., April 8. Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50. For full information apply to THOS. H. HAYS & CO., Managers Branch Office, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Tan, Sunburn and Freckles are removed by use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

SOMMERS—GANO.—On Monday, Feb. 3, 1873, at Grace Church, New-York, by Rev. Thomas B. Newby, of Ravenswood, CHARLES H. SOMMERS to EMMA GANO.

WARD—TUTTLE.—At St. Luke's Church, New-York City, Jan. 30, by Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., CHARLES S. WARD, M. D., to JULIA MARION, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

WILLIAMS—LANDY.—On Monday, 3d inst., by Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, Mr. JOHN R. WILLIAMS to Miss MAGGIE LANDY, all of New-Haven, Conn.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, at the residence of her parents, Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, C. ADELAIDE, wife of C. B. Austin, of Louisiana, and youngest daughter of Edward and Julia E. Whitehouse.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, corner of Hicks-st. and Grace Court, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock on Thursday, 6th inst. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

AUSTIN.—At West Farms, Feb. 3, PETER H. AUSTIN, aged 66 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873, JAMES L. BROWN, M. D., in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Feb. 6, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., without further notice.

COBB.—At his residence in Parsippany, Morris County, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 31, 1873, Hon. ANDREW B. COBB, aged 80 years.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot at Morristown on the arrival of the train, which leaves the foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 9:10 A. M.

DAY.—In South Killingly, Conn., on the 28th ult., WALTER E. DAY, formerly of this City, in the 32d year of his age.

DEMAREST.—On Monday, Feb. 3, 1873, DAVID J. DEMAREST, in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Middle Collegiate Church, corner Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

FRENCH.—On Feb. 4, BENJAMIN BROWN FRENCH, second son of Francis O. and Ellen T. French, aged 1 year.

FULLER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1873, at the residence of Nat. Dusk, Esq., No. 328 West 38th-st., JENNIE E., daughter of Wm. W. Fuller, of Albion, this State, in the 18th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Albion for interment, in care of her uncle, Lansing Pendleton, Esq., of Albany.

☞ Albany and Boston papers please copy.

GEIB.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, EGBERT CONKLIN, infant son of William H. and Margaret Geib.

Funeral Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Richmond, Staten Island.

GRAHAM.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873, at her residence, No. 120 West 44th-st., MARIA VICTORIA GRAHAM, Principal of Primary Department No. 28, and daughter of Mrs. Jane D. Graham and the late James George Graham.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOFFMIRE.—On Monday, Feb. 3, LUCY A., infant daughter of John and Lucy A. Hoffmire, aged 3 months and 28 days.

Funeral on Wednesday at 11 o'clock from residence, No. 50 Charles-st. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

KELLY.—At Yorkville, on Monday, Feb. 3, NANCY J., wife of Nathaniel Kelly.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Eighty-sixth-street M. E. Church, on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 10½ A. M.

McLEAN.—At her residence on Staten Island, on Sunday morning, ANN E., widow of Cornelius McLean, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing on arrival of the 12 M. boat from New-York.

RUXTON.—London, England, HENRY GRENVILLE, infant son of W. Fitz Herbert and Sylvia H. Ruxton.

SCHERSTEN.—Feb. 1, 1873, Saturday evening, after a long and painful illness, in full hopes of a blessed immortality, PETER SCHERSTEN, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 232 West 23d-st., at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning. Remains to be interred at Green-Wood.

SEIMES.—On the 4th inst., SPENCER RUSSELL, only son of Reeves E. and Mary Elizabeth Seimes, aged 3 years 10 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 55 Perry-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in the family vault in 18th-st.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 2d inst., of bronchitis, MARTHA W. H., only daughter of Morton B. Smith, aged 7 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 147 Keap-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Sabbath morning, Feb. 2, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Maria Ackerman, MARTIN M. SMITH, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 25 West 33d-st., without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

TIFFANY.—On Monday, Feb. 3, DEXTER TIFFANY, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, as also those of his father-in-law, O. B. Tweedy, and his brother, S. S. Tiffany, are invited to attend the funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, Friday, Feb. 7, at 9½ A. M. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

TUGNOT.—On Monday, Feb. 3, AURELIA, wife of George Tugnot, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 323 2d-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M. The remains will be interred in the family vault at Cold Spring, N. Y. The train will leave 42d-st. at 10½ A. M.

VAN SAUN.—Feb. 2, at Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., SAMUEL J. VAN SAUN, aged 69 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to the funeral services at Warwick, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave New-York by Erie Railroad at 8 A. M. His remains will be interred at Pompton Plains on the following day (Thursday.) Cars leave New-York for Pompton, via Hawthorne, by Erie Railroad, at 8 A. M.

WHITNEY.—On Monday, Feb. 3, at the residence of D. D. Acker, Esq., Mrs. JULIA A. WHITNEY, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends, and of her sister, Mrs. Amanda Outcalt, are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, at 1½ o'clock. Erie Railway trains leave 23d-st. at 11¼ o'clock and Chambers-st. at 11 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, ARCHIBALD LAIDLIE, youngest son of Samuel P. and the late Catharine Dey Williams, aged 24 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 24 West 20th-st., at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, the 5th inst.

YOUNGS.—Suddenly on Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873, FRANCIS HENRIETTA YOUNGS, wife of Joshua Youngs. Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Polar Star Lodge No. 245, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETHESDA MISSION FAIR.

WILL OPEN
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,
AT
BROOKLYN HALL,
No. 16 MYRTLE-AV., at 1 o'clock,

near Fulton-st. A great variety of useful and ornamental articles will be on exhibition, and for sale at low prices. The social and musical features of this festive affair will be first class. Admission, 25 cents. The Fair will continue open until further notice, every evening.

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To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use.

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We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S Pens, from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect gold pen ever made.

Signed, by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:

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J. A. Beardesley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of North Am.
Wm. A. Falls, President Corn Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, President Nat'l B'k of the Republic.
F. D. Tappan, President Gallatin National Bank.
C. F. Timpson, Cashier Continental National Bank.
Isaac G. Ogden, Cashier New-York County Nat. Bk.
Wm. L. Jenkins, President Bank of America.
J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier Bk. of N. Y. N. Bkg. Ass.
J. E. Southworth, President Atlantic National B'k.
Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 8, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M., on THURSDAY at 8 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 12 M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

REV. DR. TYNG, Sr., WILL ADDRESS the Temperance Meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 7½ o'clock, at St. George's Chapel of Free Grace, 19th-st., near 1st-av. Public invited.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at head-quarters, No. 189 Spring-st., on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock. All newly-elected members will have an opportunity to sign the constitution. By order.
AUSTIN LEAKE, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday (Tuesday, Feb. 4,) was large, and a rather extensive variety of City real estate was offered at auction, but bidding was inactive, and consequently but few of the sales were consummated, while in those made the prices realized ruled low. The following is a review of the business transacted:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the executor of the estate of Jesse Van Auken, deceased, sold the property known as No. 4 West Twenty-first-street, south side, 142.6 feet west of Fifth-avenue, embracing a lot 27.6 by 92, with a first-class four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 27.6 by 48, with two-story brick extension, 27.6 by 20, thereon, for $42,100, the purchaser being Richard E. Mount. The sale of basement property on Jane-street, known as Nos. 49 and 51, near Hudson-street, noticed for yesterday by the same firm, was postponed to a day to be subsequently announced.

D. M. Seaman, by order of the heirs of Jehiel Jagger, deceased, sold the premises known as No. 112 Bleecker-street, north side, between Greene and Wooster streets, comprising a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story attic and basement brick house thereon, for $29,600; purchaser, L. Toplitz. Also, the premises No. 150 Front-street, west side, between Maiden-lane and De Peyster-street—a lot 19.7 by about 71.4, with four-story brick store on same—for $18,250, the purchaser being Horace Ripley. The same auctioneer also offered for sale the two-story attic and basement brick store and lot No. 108 Amity-street, south side, 75 feet west of Sullivan-street, which, although knocked down at $10,500, was not sold.

Muller, Wilkins & Co., at public auction, offered for sale seven four-story brick houses and lots, known as Nos. 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, and 360 Pearl-street, east side, beginning on the north-east corner of Cherry-street, and fronting on Franklin-square, two only of which were disposed of, viz., No. 350 Pearl-street, 25.3 feet north of Cherry-street, lot triangular, having front of 42.10 feet, with southerly side 48.6 feet, and northerly 52 feet. Sold to the New-York *Mercantile Journal* Company for $13,850. No. 354 Pearl-street, about 90 feet north of Cherry-street, and next lot but one adjoining above, lot 23.4 by about 60. Sold to S. W. Roworth for $19,600. The five other lots, with buildings, were knocked down as follows: No. 348, (corner,) $20,400; No. 352, $13,600; Nos. 356 and 358, $12,500 each; and No. 360, $16,500. Messrs. Muller & Co. also sold, by order of the creditors of J. J. Coyne, a country residence located at Elizabeth, N. J., comprising a plot of ground 58.9 by 200, with a two-story Mansard-roof frame house, with extension, and a stable thereon, situate on the west side of Grier-avenue, 317.6 feet south of Bay Way, for $8,000. Purchaser, J. L. Mott.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Frank Rudd, Esq., referee, disposed of the two four-story and basement brick houses and lots—latter each 17.8 by 100—Nos. 1,947 and 1,949 Third-avenue, east side, 141 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth-street, No. 1,949 for $11,950 and No. 1,947 for $12,200, both purchased by N. H. [illegible], a second mortgagee. Also under a similar court order, same referee, a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot—latter 18.9 by 41—situate on the north side of East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, 157.9 feet east of Avenue A, for $9,000. Purchaser, Elizabeth Fowler, plaintiff in the legal action.

No sales other than those above noticed were made, the legal auction in charge of Wm. Kennelly, involving the disposition of three lots on the north-east corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth-street, with one lot in rear fronting on street, being adjourned until the 14th inst.

TO-DAY'S PROPOSED AUCTIONS.

For to-day auctions as follows are announced: By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at Exchange, partition sale, by order of Supreme Court, Richard C. Fellows, Esq., referee, of the following valuable City real estate: Plot of ground on the north-east corner of Madison-avenue and Ninetieth-street, having a front on the avenue of 100.8 feet, and on the street of 82.2 feet. Plot of ground opposite, on the north-west corner of Madison-avenue and Ninetieth-street, having front on avenue of 100.8 feet, and on street of 71.1 feet. House and lot No. 30 East Broadway, between Catharine and Market streets, lot 24.11 by 85.10, and house and lot No. 49 East Broadway, between same streets; lot 23.1 by about 89 feet. By James M. Miller, at Exchange, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of two houses and lots on East Fifty-seventh-street, south side, 218 feet east of Lexington-avenue; lots each in size 16 by 100.5. Also, same referee, a house and lot on the south-west corner of Hudson and Jane streets; lot 19 by 55. And by [illegible], at City Hall, legal sale of interest in the house and lot No. 31 West Thirty-second-street, north side, 465 feet west of Fifth-avenue; lot 25 by 98.9. Also, an interest in a house and lot on East Seventy-eighth-street, north side, 287.2 feet east of Fourth-avenue; lot 18.8 by 102.2.

PRIVATE SALES.

The following transactions recently effected at private contract are reported:

By T. J. Dunkin, No. 554 Third-avenue, property on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, lot 22 by 80 feet, and property on the south-west corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, lot 20 by 80; sold together for $11,050.

By John S. Pierce, No. 108 Broadway, six full lots on the south side of West One Hundred and Eleventh-street, 183.9 feet west of St. Nicholas-avenue, sold together for $40,500.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street, four full lots on the south-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Ninety-ninth-street, sold together for $22,500.

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, one four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, latter 20.6x73, on the north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, sold for $32,000; also, one lot, full size, on the west side of Tenth-avenue, 50 feet south of Seventy-seventh-street; sold for $5,000.

The sale of the following property is also reported: The three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 20x45x100, No. 126 West Forty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, sold for $25,000; eight lots, all full size, on the north side of East Eightieth-street, 120 feet east of Madison avenue, sold together for $80,000, and eleven full lots on the north side of West Eighty-fifth-street, 175 feet west of Eighth-avenue; sold together for $70,000.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 4-story and basement b. s. h., with 2-story brick extension and l., No. 4 West 21st-st., s. s., 142.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., lot 27.6x92, house 27.6x48, extension 27.6x20	$42,100

By D. M. Seaman.

1 3-story attic and basement brick h. and l., No. 112 Bleecker-st. n. s., between Greene and Wooster sts., lot 25x100, building 45 ft. deep	$29,600
1 4-story brick store and l., No. 150 Front-st., w. s., between Maiden-lane and DePeyster-st., lot 19.7x71.8x20.2x71.4, building covers same	18,250

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 4-story brick store and lot, No. 350 Pearl-st., e. s., 25.3 ft. n. of Cherry-st., lot triangular; front 42.10 ft., southerly line 48.6 ft., northerly line 52 ft.	$13,850
1 4-story brick store and lot, No. 354 Pearl-st., e. s., about 90 ft. n. of Cherry-st., next lot but one adjoining above, lot 23.4x about 60	19,600

By R. V. Harnett.

1 4-story and basement brick h. and l., No. 1,949 3d-av., e. s., 141.6 ft. s. of 108th-st., lot 17.8x100	$11,950
1 4-story and basement brick h. and l., No. 1,947 3d-av., e. s., 159.2 ft. s. of 108th-st., adjoining above, lot same size	12,200
1 3-story and basement b. s. h. and l., E. 119th-st., n. s., 157.9 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot 18.9x41	9,000

ELIZABETH, N. J.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 2-story and Mansard-roof frame house, with extension and stable and plot, Grier-av., w. s., 317.6 ft. s. of Bay Way, plot 58.9x200, house 30x38, extension 12x18	$8,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Feb. 3.

Baxter-st., No. 4, w. s., 90.2 ft. n. of Chatham-st., 23x34.3	$18,000
Gouverneur-st., w. s., 78.4 ft. s. of Henry-st., 20x55.3	9,000
Macdougal-st., w. s., 39.4 ft. n. of Amity-st., 19.8x66.9	10,100
Macdougal-st., No. 102, 25x87.6	11,800
Monroe-st., n. s., 62.6 ft. w. of Corlears-st., 20.10x89.4	6,000
Orchard-st., No. 138, e. s., 100 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25.1x87.6	32,500
Sullivan-st., n. s., 15x50	7,000
Spring-st., n. s., 50.8 ft. e. of Marion-st., 25.2x112.5	30,000
7th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x74.10	20,000
12th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x103.3	14,300
13th-st., n. s., 77.3 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15.3x26	4,000
31st-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	9,000
33d-st., n. s., 81.1 ft. e. of 3d-av., 98.11x98.6; 34th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x98.6	150,000
42d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	6,000
52d-st., No. 250, East, 20x100.5	15,750
57th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x200.10	29,750
55th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5	20,250
105th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x100.11	15,000
112th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av.; 25x100.11	5,500
112th-st., s. s., 128 ft. w. of 10th-av., 22x100.11x50x—	8,000
Sherman-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorne-st., 150x160	10,500
2d-av., w. s., 20.4 ft. n. of 55th-st., 19.8x66	14,500
3d-av., s. e. corner of 26th-st., 24.8x100, h. and l.; 3d-av., e. s., 24.8 ft. s. of 26th-st., 49.4x100, h. and l.; 26th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 10x98.9	97,500
10th-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 60th-st., 40x80	65,000

LEASES.

Broadway, No. 421½, store, 3 years, per year	$3,000
Chatham-st., No. 60, 5 years, per year	2,700
12th-st., West, No. 7, 5 years, per year	4,500
7th-av., s. w. corner of 50th-st., 5½ years, per year	1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION MAY 1, 1873, the four-story store No. 74 John-st., between William and Gold sts. The store is 24 by 60 feet, and the lot 90 feet deep. Price $50,000.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City property, the lease of property on Union-square, 33x206; also, a valuable one on 5th-av.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE PIECE OF business property on Wooster-st. for sale, all ready for building. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

SOUTH 5TH-AV.—THREE LOTS, SUITable for any large building. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE, ON Murray Hill, East 36th-st.; $25,000; new and well built; immediate possession.
THOS. J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.; possession at an early day—A first-class four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house. Price, $44,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY, CITY HALL PARK, FOR SALE—A first-class extra wide and well-rented store. Price $350,000. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON GREENE-ST., and one lot on Prince-st. T. D. MATHER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 124 East 41st-st.; in perfect order; terms liberal. Apply to H. A. MOTT, owner, No. 71 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 58TH-ST.—FOR SALE.—For sale, a large corner plot.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ENTIRE BLOCKS OF ground between St. Nicholas and 10th avs., south of 110th-st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXECUTORS' SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., is directed, by order of executors, to sell a valuable plot of ground in the upper part of this City, containing about fifty-seven lots, fronting on Broadway and New-av.; lowest price $1,500 per lot, which is $20,000 below the appraised value. Must be sold to close the estate. Terms easy.

W. H. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 200 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)
Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 150 Broadway.
Particular attention paid to the renting of property and collecting of rents. Responsible references given.

FOR SALE—JUST BEYOND THE CENtral Park, a large double house, in perfect order and with all modern improvements; stable and coach-house very roomy; greenhouse, &c.; four or five lots of ground, artistically laid out. This is a very desirable residence for any one wanting a large house, large grounds, and commodious stable, in a desirable neighborhood, near the Park, and is a rare opportunity; early possession; price $60,000. The above property is worth much more than is asked for it. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LARGE TRACTS OF CITY PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT—FOR SALE—A plot of about twelve acres, at Fort George, on high ground, and on both sides of 10th-av.; price $225,000.
ALSO,
At Spuyten Duyvil, a plot of twenty acres; high ground; water rights with site; price $325,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT MEDIUM-SIZE HOUSE for sale on 49th-st., near 5th-av.; is neatly arranged; has all modern improvements, and was recently overhauled; new plumbing-work (and fine mantels) inserted; tastefully frescoed, &c.; will be sold with the handsome furniture, and immediate possession given. For permits and other particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WIDE STORE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, with possession May 1 next, the five-story store, 30 feet wide, known as No. 43 New-st., and adjoining the New-York Warehouse and Indemnity Company Building, and close to Exchange-place and the Stock Exchange; price, $45,000, on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—The four-story high-stoop brick house, No. 27 Clinton-place, 25x50x20; leasehold ground rent $200 per annum, with usual covenants.
Also, for sale,
No. 25 Clinton-place—same house as the above; leasehold. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A STORE VERY CHEAP, NO. 83 MURray-st.—25x100, five stories, brown-stone front, in first rate order; the owner, being in ill health, and about to travel, will sell the store very low, if taken immediately, and on easy terms of payment. Inquire of FRANK PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, the first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 622 5th-av., near 50th-st.; Columbia College lease, $300 per annum, fifteen years to run; size 25.5x65; lot 100 feet deep; price, $70,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BOULEVARD—SOUTH OF 140TH-ST, ONE of the handsomest corners on the hill, for sale on easy terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

JERE. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.
No. 21 Park-row, opposite new Post-office, issues daily lists of all New-York property in his hands for sale, exchange or rent.

$22,500 FOR A HANDSOME full-sized three-story high-stoop brick house on 22d-st., near 8th-av.; house frescoed and in perfect order. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN EAST 78TH-st., near 5th-av., house, four story, high stoop, brown stone, thirty feet wide, porte cochère and stable in the rear; all in perfect order; possession May 1, 1873. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE IN desirable locations, from $12,000 to $160,000, now ready, can be had on application.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY marble store, in Pearl-st., near Wall-st.; the basement is fitted up for offices.
The property will be sold at a great bargain.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, ON THE CROWN OF MURray Hill, Madison-av., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; lot extra deep. Will be sold cheap. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

MURRAY HILL—5TH-AV.—FOR SALE.—A first-class extra wide and deep and elegant house, with stable and stable lot attached, for sale, together with the handsome furniture.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE LOTS FOR SALE.—FOUR lots on 40th-st., corner Park-av. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts. to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty.
O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

AT JERSEY CITY—AN ELEGANT three-story subcellar brown-stone basement house, with lot; thirteen rooms, all improvements, elegantly furnished; tiled halls, walnut inside blinds, &c.; magnificent location, only few minutes' walk from Cortlandt and Desbrosses street ferries; must be sold immediately, as the owner wants money; dirt cheap at $13,000, but will be sold this week for $11,500; easy terms; call and see it. Other handsome brick and brown-stone houses, in choice locations near ferries, from $4,500 to $25,000, on payments to suit everybody. Call or send stamp for circular. J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, second block from ferry.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$50,000—NO INCUMBRANCE.—For sale or exchange, at Westfield, on the Central Railroad, twenty miles from New-York, one of the finest locations in the State. The land in Westfield is more than 180 feet higher than at Elizabeth, or in that locality. The house is three-story, 40x54, with thirteen rooms, has gas all through; water all through to the second story; first-class bath-room; is heated with a Magee furnace, which is the best known; has a Magee range with wash-tubs and boiler; is furnished new throughout. There is a stable, first-class in every respect; has a room for man; is lighted all through with gas; there are sixty lots, and the streets are lighted; ground is very high, overlooking Elizabeth, station, island, &c.; is one hour from Wall-st., and you can always go through with comfort. For further particulars apply to
RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

HOMES.

Houses, lots, farms, manufacturing sites, and buildings on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads.
Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.
Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE AMELIA Hotel, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, thirty miles from Richmond, on Richmond and Danville Railroad, containing sixty rooms, with brick stores on street, and 180 acres of land adjoining depot and Court-house. Apply to A. V. SCOTT, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, or S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st., New-York.

A BARGAIN.—TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, mapped and divided into building lots; streets graded; within half a mile of station, and less than one hour from New-York; for sale low; not less than $10,000 cash required. Another piece of eight acres with a fine new house; cheap for cash. Address JAMES, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF ABOUT TWELVE acres, at Fort George, on high ground, and on both sides of 10th-av.; price $225,000.
ALSO,
At Spuyten Duyvil, a plot of twenty acres; high ground; water rights with site; price $325,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTchester County, thirty miles from City by Harlem Railroad, late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased; it is handsomely situated, and contains about six acres; all kinds of fruit; buildings in complete repair. Apply on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

TO LET.—A VERY COZY THREE-STORY dwelling; all improvements; in prime order; No. 131 East 28th-st., with possession; rent moderate to good tenant; small family. Inquire of owner, adjoining house, No. 115 Lexington-av., corner 28th-st.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house to let, No. 407 East 34th-st.; rent $800. Also, a two-story and basement house, No. 1,320 1st-av.; rent $650. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT brown-stone house, in 51st-st., near 5th-av., for one year, at low rent to a small family; owner going to Europe. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

TO LET.—3D-AV., NEAR CORNER OF 71ST-st.—First-class floors, consisting of eight rooms, having all the modern improvements. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., (Bible-house.)

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHTY-SEVEN valuable lots (many of which are in the vicinity of the Central and Morningside Parks) situate on 8th, 9th, 10th, New, and St. Nicholas avs., 99th, 104th, 109th, 114th, 120th, 121st, 123d, 125th, 128th, 129th, and 208th sts.; also, brown stone house, No. 111 East 65th-st. By order of Benjamin Lehmaier, Esq., who is about making Europe his permanent residence, ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, 111 Broadway:

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-STREET AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—A plot containing about eleven lots, situate on the south-easterly corner of St. Nicholas-av. and 121st-st., being 154 feet 7 inches in front on the avenue, and 230 feet on 121st-st; also, two lots on north side of 120th-st., adjoining the rear of the 121st-st. lots. These lots will be sold together.

EIGHTH AND NEW AVENUES AND ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Fifteen full lots, comprising the entire front on the north side of 114th-st., between the 8th and New avs.

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Three lots on south-east corner of the 8th-av. and 111th-st., full.

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—One lot north-east corner of 111th-st. and 8th-av., full.

NINTH-AVENUE AND TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET.—Eight lots on north-west corner of 9th-av. and 208th-st., being four on the avenue and four adjoining on the street, all full.

TENTH-AVENUE.—One lot north-west corner of 10th-av. and 82d-st., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—Two lots south side, 250 feet east of 5th-av., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—One lot south side, 350 feet west of 8th-av., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—One lot north side, 250 feet west of 8th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-STREET.—Four lots, north side, between 5th and Madison avs.
Three lots, south side, 250 feet east of 5th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-STREET.—One lot, south side, 170 feet east of 5th-av., full.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Four lots, south side, 175 feet west of 7th-av. Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Eleven lots, south side, between 10th-av. and Manhattan-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH STREETS.—Twenty-three lots on north side of 128th and south side of 129th sts., between 10th and New avs.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 111 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The three-story brown-stone house and lot situate on the north side of 65th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and known as No. 111. House, 20x50; contains modern improvements. Lot, ½ block.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at office of the auctioneer on and after Feb. 1.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

MAPS READY AT OFFICE OF
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
NO. 21 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
of the
100 SUPERB NINETEENTH WARD BROOKLYN LOTS,

To be peremptorily sold at auction, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. More desirable lots have never been offered. They are all located on leading streets and avenues, near Lee-avenue Congregational and St. Paul's Episcopal Churches, adjacent to and surrounded by fine improvements. Terms easy. Call and get a map at No. 21 Park-row, office of
JERE JOHNSON, Jr.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—FOR CASH—BY ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Will be sold at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, (of No. 4 Pine-st.,) Auctioneer, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at noon, the unexpired leasehold estate (two years from May 1, 1873,) in the lots and store and three adjoining buildings, (five stories high,) at the south-west corner of Broadway and West 35th-st., in said City, with covenant for renewal of term by lessors, or to pay for the buildings.
FRANCIS BYRNE,
Attorney for Administrator, &c., No. 83 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
South-east corner Broad and Wall sts.,
Suitable for corporations, bankers, lawyers, &c.,
TO RENT FROM MAY 1.
TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE-PROOF throughout, well-lighted and ventilated, heated by steam; every modern convenience. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY,
NEAR
BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.
To lease—lot and dwelling on 23d-st.; 50 feet front, with full lot in rear on 22d-st.
This valuable property would be leased for a term of years on favorable conditions.
For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NO. 112 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA WIDE STORE.
Well arranged, well lighted, new, and very showy.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—ON VERY REASONABLE terms, a large factory on line of railway, between New-York and Philadelphia; just the site and building for a large machine business; main building 150x50 feet, with two wings for foundry and forge; a never-failing water-power supplies the factory with power. Address immediately FERGUSON, No. 89 White-st., New-York.

TO LET—SUITE OF FIVE ROOMS ON SECond floor, in the Kemp Building, corner of William and Cedar sts., for three years from May 1, 1873; eligible for any corporation, private bank, or law offices; the fixtures, which are very complete, furniture, carpets, safes, &c., can be bought at a low price. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES ON Broadway.
Stores and dwellings on 4th-av.
Stores on Broad-st. ROBERT GOELET, No. 857 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, WITH STEAM-power if required, the first and second lofts of building No. 16 Spruce-st., near Nassau; size 24x80; suitable for leather importer or other business. Also, the basement and sub-basement. Apply to WELLER & MILLER, No. 22 Spruce-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER—A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to McCLAVE BROS., 11th-av. and 22d-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE building on the south-east corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st., consisting of two floors, size about 29 by 60. Apply in the East River National Bank.

TO LET—FINE STORE, NO. 1,233 3D-AV., near 71st-st.; apartments partitioned off rear, consisting of sitting and dining rooms, kitchen, and two bedrooms; rent $1,200. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

TO LET—IN BUILDING NOS. 21 AND 23 Ann-st., corner of Theatre-alley, rooms for light mechanical business; immediate possession.
R. H. GOFF, No. 77 Cedar-st.

NO. 596 BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE first loft, 55x200, well lighted with side windows. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, suitable for a small family, good location, in exchange for a country residence; all improvements; near depot; one acre land.
WILSON & CLARK, No. 111 Broadway, Sales-room floor, Room C

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HARDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robt. H. Corbett, Esq., No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of September, 1872.
ELIZABETH HARDEN, Administratrix.
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE, Administrator.
s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. 827 2d-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1872.
MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.
MORRIS KELLY, Executor.
n20-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of the subscriber, John Lawrence, No. 33 West 17th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1872.
JOHN LAWRENCE, LEONARD JACOB, } Executors.
o16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DORTIC, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office and place of business, No. 90 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of January, 1873. SEBASTIAN C. DORTIC, Executor.
ja8-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE F. THOMAE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 32 East 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of September, 1872.
s25-law6mW MARIA H. THOMAE.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana,** on the Illinois River, **are completed,** and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone **are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities,** and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed,** and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

679	2,244	2,439	2,414	177	165
2,404	1434	2,500	2,065	1,701	2,033
1,893	872	149	1,840	668	1,383
1,647	1,727	1,957	2,315	1,987	2,174
842	1,276	539	110	1,507	67
757	1,582	1,115	1,316	1,068	1,781
540	2,332	1,102	615	514	....

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1873.
—New-York, Nov. 15, 1872.
(Signed,)
[Seal.] J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.
Attest: J. NORRIS ROBINSON, of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale **$400,000** PAR VALUE **ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS** in lots to suit purchasers.
These securities are **FIRST-CLASS** in every particular.
Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF

HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 130 Broadway.
M. F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Sec'y. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Gen. A.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.

The assessment on the stock of this Company has all been paid in cash.
Capital and Surplus, after allowing for Boston and other losses,

$301,595 00.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.
The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.
FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and other business, will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 9, until the morning of Feb. 20.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twenty-five Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1873. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID—SCRIP NO. 4, 50 Shares New-York Hemp and Flax Manufacturing Company's Stock, in favor of the late William Henry Carter. The finder will please return to TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.
Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.
For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds.
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and **UNION BANK OF LONDON.** Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. **RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.**

CITY STOCKS.
NEW-YORK 7s, DUE 1892.
JERSEY CITY 7s, DUE 1902.
WATER LOAN.
SAVANNAH 7s, DUE 1900.
BROOKLYN 6s AND 7s, DUE 1924.
For sale.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1873.

During the month of February, 1873, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold, and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.	
Thursday, Feb. 6,	$1,500,000.
Thursday, Feb. 13,	1,500,000.
Thursday, Feb. 20,	1,500,000.
Thursday, Feb. 27,	1,500,000.
OFFERS OF BONDS.	
Wednesday, Feb. 5,	$1,000,000.
Wednesday, Feb. 12,	1,000,000.
Wednesday, Feb. 19,	1,000,000.
Wednesday, Feb. 26,	1,000,000.

A certified check for Five per Cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for. Printed forms for proposals, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 157 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL........................$200,000
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

The assessment on the Capital Stock of this Company, in consequence of losses by the Boston fire has been paid in cash. Policies issued against loss and damage by fire on favorable terms.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
WM. PITT PALMER, Vice-President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of the Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 24th of February, both days inclusive.
By order. WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 52 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Directors will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED certificates of CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD STOCK—No. 3,334 for five, and No. 1,863 for one share; both in name of Joseph Sheppard. Application has been made for new certificates.
HENRY L. FELL & BRO.,
No. 305 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

$500 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN of THREE CERTIFICATES of One Hundred Shares each of the Western Union Telegraph Stock in the name of E. B. Wesley.
A. D. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY'S SHARES WANTED.—An English organization is desirous of buying several thousand shares of the above-named stock for investment, and will pay an equitable price for it, without reference to the nominal quotations. Address, at once, F. W. S., Boston, Mass., stating number of shares for sale.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1873, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMP'Y.

NEW CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED,
$12,000,000.

Trustee—Union Trust Company, New-York. Bonds due May 1, 1900, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, May and November, at the Office of the Company.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Sealed proposals will be received, addressed to C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer, at this office, until 8th of February, next, for $2,000,000, or any part of $2,000,000 of said bonds.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for Five per Cent. of the amount bid for.
The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if in its judgment the interests of the Company require it.
Any further information desired, in respect to the Bonds, can be obtained from the undersigned at the office of the Company.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

OF LONG ISLAND

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(EXTENSION,)

DUE 1892.

For sale by
WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1873. }

68TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 15, 1873.
THE QUARTERLY COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 30, 1873. }

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared an interest dividend of 3½ Per Cent., payable on demand to the shareholders as registered of this date.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, has this day declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable in scrip, on the 10th day of March next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, as registered in the books of the Company on the evening of the 28th of February.
The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 28th February, and open on the morning of the 11th of March. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
JAN. 21, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railway First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen Feb. 1. D. E. CULVER, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1873.

OFFICE OF JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 14 BROAD-ST. }

THE PAST-DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at our office.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873. }

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on Feb. 1, 1873. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 10 proximo, till which date the transfer books are closed. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAIL-WAY COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of said Company on the 15th of February, 1873. The transfer-book of said stock will be closed on the 5th of February to be re-opened on the 17th.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences on first of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MANHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph Manheimer, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 3,739.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States.—In the matter of JOHN W. GILLESPY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John W. Gillespy, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1873.
WILLIAM H. M. SISTARE, Assignee, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York City.
ja29-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SPENCER C. MUSTIN and EDMUND T. BURNETT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Spencer C. Mustin and Edmund T. Burnett, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 20th day of January, 1873.
P. S. McCORMICK, Assignee.
DEANE & CHAMBERLIN, Solicitors for bankrupts, No. 59 William-st., New-York. ja29-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. PAATZ, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BARKER and FRANCIS BARKER.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, in said district, on the 12th day of February, 1873, at 1 o'clock, at the office of Jas. F. Dwight, Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register for the purposes named in twenty-seventh section of Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, and for a final dividend to creditors who have proven their debts herein.—Dated New-York, Jan. 28, 1873.
WM. H. BURBANK, Assignee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

PASHLEY & DAVIES,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE, on fine nickel, heavily plated with pure silver, and silver soldered. This ware is recommended for its elegance and durability, as the best substitute for silver, at less than one-third the cost.
Old goods received and replated, equal to new, at reasonable prices. Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

A.—A.—VALENTINES.
VALENTINES.
VALENTINES
FOR THE MILLION
at the
Grand Central Fancy Goods Establishment
of
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

R. H. MACY & CO.
keep constantly on hand a complete assortment
of
WAX-FLOWER MATERIALS.
ALSO,
Manuals of Instructions for Making Up
WAX-FLOWERS AND BOUQUETS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

BALLS AND RECEPTIONS.
BALLS AND RECEPTIONS.
BALLS AND RECEPTIONS.
R. H. MACY & CO.
are prepared to exhibit to their lady patrons
an elegant selection of
ARTICLES FOR EVENING WEAR,
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
AIGRETTES,
HAIR ORNAMENTS,
BUTTERFLIES AND DARTS,
JET AND SHELL COMBS,
ELEGANT FRENCH FANS,
FRENCH JEWELRY,
POINT LACE COLLARS,
LACE SHAWLS AND FICHUS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
KID GLOVES AND SASHES.
ALSO,
MASKS.
MASKS.
MASKS,
and
GERMAN MOTTOES
for
EVENING PARTIES.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
Grand Central Fancy Goods Establishment,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
N. B.—A full assortment of
BLACK VELVET RIBBON of the G F brand.

RICHARD BROWN,
NO. 519 BROADWAY,
HAS A NEW IMPORTATION OF
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
FRENCH NIGHT-GOWN SETS,
FRENCH DOUBLE BANDS,
AND ALL TRIMMING USED FOR LADIES' UNDER-WEAR, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway.—BRILLIANT display; new arrivals of PARIS and BERLIN styles; Patterns now ready. Patterns fitted to the form; warranted perfect. Cloth Models with each pattern.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL-BAG LABELS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JAN. 20, 1873. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., the 1st day of March, 1873, for furnishing Printed Wooden Labels in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered during one year from and after the 1st day of April, 1873, the whole number of such labels to be furnished being three hundred thousand, or more, if more be ordered during that period. Such labels are to be made of suitable hard wood, in oblong strips, each measuring six inches and a half long, one inch wide, and a half inch thick, and to have a circular hole through it three-eighths of an inch in diameter, at a point three-quarters of an inch from one end. Each is to have printed upon it, in suitably large letters, the name of such post-office and State, or of such railway post-office, or of such route agency, as shall be specified in schedules which will accompany each order, and also have printed upon it, in smaller letters, a direction for its return to some specified office. Samples of the printing suitable for such labels may be seen and examined in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. They are to be delivered at this Department by the contractor at his own expense, in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Postmaster-General.

Every proposal must specify unconditionally the price for each label, fully equal in all respects to the sample furnished by the Department.

The accepted bidder will be required to enter into contract with a bond of five thousand dollars, and two sufficient sureties, within ten days after the award.

No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied with a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, and a certificate signed by a Postmaster, in the following form:

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for furnishing Printed Wooden Labels be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder will, within ten days after such acceptance, enter into the required contract and bond, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish such labels in the quantities and upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated the 20th of January, 1873.
Dated ——.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies, *under his oath of office*, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.
Dated ——.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed distinctly, "Proposals for Mail-Bag Labels," and be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

The proposals received will be opened, read, and verified the 1st day of March, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 300 WEST 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1873. }
WRITTEN PROPOSALS
Will be received as above until MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 M., for the supply of 15,000 tons, more or less, best Lackawanna coal, as required for use of road for current year, mostly grate and egg, delivered F. O. B., on cars at Carbondale, Honesdale or Hawley, in about equal proportions monthly. Also, for supply of 2,000 tons, more or less, best Lehigh lump for foundry use, to be delivered at Long Dock, Jersey City, Scranton or Carbondale, Penn., and Waverley, N. Y., in about equal quantities monthly as required.
L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 300 WEST 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873. }
WRITTEN PROPOSALS
Will be received at this office until Feb. 10, [illegible], for the supply of fifteen tons of best Cop Waste, Machined Cop, and Standard Machinery Waste per month, more or less, for current year, to be delivered at Jersey City Shops, or shipped at foot of Duane-st., New-York, as required for use. Samples must accompany bids in all cases. L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 3, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, for the furnishing of stationery for the Marine Court, Surrogate's office, Department of Finance, and County Clerk's offices, a sample of which may be seen at the Clerk's office of the Board of Supervisors.
By order of the
COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $2,500 TO give immediate services in a substantial business of high renown; lucrative money-making monopoly, showing several hundreds per cent. profit on the manufacture, in brisk demand at home and abroad. Incomer may easily realize $10,000 per annum by salary and share of profits. Address PARTNERSHIP, *Herald* Up-town Branch Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND GOOD-WILL of one of the oldest-established lumber-yards in the City. Apply to SIMPSON, CLAPP & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence.
Office and Sales-room, 1,154 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

A. L. PATTERSON'S FURNITURE Storage Establishment, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] 6th-av., near 28th-st.; best in the City. Pianos, furniture, baggage, and all kinds of goods taken on storage at moderate rates; best references. Furniture removed by experienced men, and large wagons for removal of furniture, pianos, &c., in City or country. N. B.—Furniture, pianos, &c., boxed for shipping.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC......SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC......SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC......SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC......SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC......SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Saturday, Feb. 8.	Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 26.
Parthia, Wed'day, Feb. 12.	Algeria, Wed'day, March 5.
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.	*Cuba, Wed'day, March 12.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage......$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE CUBA WILL SAIL FOR Liverpool and Queenstown on SATURDAY, 8th February. Passengers embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M.

C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CANADA, WEBSTER......Friday, Feb. 7, at 12 M.
GREECE, THOMAS......Wed'day, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN......Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG......Saturday, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage......$75 and $65, currency
Steerage......$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Feb. 15, 3 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Feb. —, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 876 South Market-st., Chicago.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE...Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE......Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN......Mar. 5, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. P. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON......ROUSSA......Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE......Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE......DANRE......Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

AUSTRALIA..Sat..Feb. 8 | ANGLIA......Sat., Feb. 22
VICTORIA..Sat., Feb. 15 | EUROPA...Sat., March 1

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 10th inst.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curaçoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 25th inst.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 10, 1873—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. MORSE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)....Feb. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana and Mexico)....Feb. 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,)......Feb. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,)...Feb. 27

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Feb. 21
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM......March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR......April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN......3,500 tons
PEMBROKE......3,500 tons
CARMARTHEN......3,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin......$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin......55 currency
Steerage......30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff......$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff, at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Feb. 4.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Feb. 6.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER....Saturday, Feb. 22
ARRAGON, WESTERN......Saturday, March 1

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, †4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:27, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:56, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:35, 9:19, 11:43 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:08 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 6:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., competent and reliable servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic; also, waiters and coachmen.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—IRISH, Scotch, German, Swede, and other help of all nationalities to be had immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store.)

AT THE FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Employment Office, No. 621 6th-av., up-stairs, first-class help, all nationalities, constantly on hand; male or female.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant woman, a good family seamstress and operator; can give undoubted references; is willing to make herself useful at any light work. Inquire for M. H., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat, tidy, willing young woman; is fully competent to take charge of an invalid if required; will give best recommendations as to honesty, sobriety, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—IN THE COUNTRY, by an English Protestant chamber-maid and waitress, who is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, a situation in a private family; good references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist in washing; has the best of reference. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young woman, who has the best of City references for ability and character from parties who may be seen. Inquire for M. G., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid and to assist with waiting or other domestic work; good references. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., grocery-store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTestant young woman, as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 249 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as general servant; is kind to children; City or country. Call at No. 338 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 60 East 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

COOK.—A MOST EXCELLENT FAMILY cook; no washing; wages $20; is worth it, and can show City references for competency, character, and good management in kitchen affairs; splendid bread, biscuit, and pies, nice desserts, good clear and brown soups. Call or address the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR FAMILY cook, willing to wash the bed and table linen; a good bread, biscuit, and pie baker; nice clear soups and delicate desserts; wages $18 or $20; four years' City reference. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN a small City family, where two girls are kept and no men-servants; a very honest, competent, and trusty woman; excellent City references. Interviews arranged by the Select Family Intelligence Office, 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL TO do cooking or general housework; is a neat, economical, and reliable servant; a good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; best of references given; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO IS thorough in every respect; will give three years' City recommendation from last place; desires a good home at moderate wages; will take a situation in a boarding-house if desired. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A SUperior meat and pastry cook, who is master of her business, a situation in a private family; can bone, lard, and make all kinds of desserts; good references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands meats, soups, games, and pastry; private or public; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNderstands boning, larding, soups, meats, game, desserts, &c.; best of reference. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A first-class English cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, excellent baker, &c.; lived in the best families; country or City; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as excellent cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, game, and pastry; is a good baker; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 32 West 13th-st., in the grocery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO understands all branches of French, German, or English cooking in a gentleman's house; best City reference. Address J. T., No. 241 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as cook; best City reference; no objection to Brooklyn. Apply at No. 12 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; would do coarse washing, or all the washing for a small family; has best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 359 6th-av., near 23d-st., second bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands making good soups and jellies, and is also a good baker; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT American woman as cook; good City references. Call or address, two days, No. 313 East 59th-st., near 2d-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a neat and tidy girl, a situation in a private family, boarding-house, or hotel; has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, &c.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY.—BY A cook, washer, and ironer; she is an excellent bread and cake baker; good references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or as chamber-maid and laundress; is thoroughly competent and well-recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-rate cook; good baker; will assist with coarse washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 590 2d-av., in the store.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; pastry, bread, desserts, &c.; best reference. Call at No. 119 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO GERMAN girls, sisters, Protestants; one as first-class cook, the other as waitress and chamber-maid; excellent reference. Call at No. 342 East 49th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK IN a private family; understands English and American cooking perfectly; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SWEDISH WOMAN as cook in a private family; speaks good English; good references. Call at No. 230 East 22d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED French dressmaker wishes to go out sewing by the day in private families; terms reasonable. Address No. 154 West 28th-st., first floor.

EMPLOYERS

can always be PROMPTLY SUPPLIED with DOMESTIC HELP for any capacity at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 W. 34th-st., near Broadway.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—BY A REspectable, strong, tidy young woman, who has a bright, intelligent little girl, aged six years; prefers the country; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; will be useful in a situation; desires a good, steady place at very moderate pay. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—AN EXPERIENCED ladies' hair-dresser solicits engagements by week or month; terms moderate in good hours. Call at No. 67 West 36th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN family cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; will go in a moderate-sized family at reasonable wages; will give three years' reference from former employers. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, very respectable, as good cook, washer and ironer, or chamber-work and washing; highly recommended; two years in her last situation; no objection to the country. Call at 335 4th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY German girl, a situation in a small private family; no objection to the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, WELL-recommended German woman, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY Protestant girl in a small private family; has good references; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; WAGES $20; unexceptionable references from leading City families. Ladies desiring an unapproachable blanchisseuse will send their orders to or call at the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMan as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; can cook and assist in the washing; private or public; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS, COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG woman; best City recommendations; makes excellent bread, biscuit, corn-bread, and pastry; will be generally useful in a family; reasonable wages. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as laundress in a private family, or will do fine washing and assist with chamber-work; City references. Apply at No. 407 West 26th-st., first floor front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STRONG YOUNG woman who can flute, polish and puff in the best manner; will, if required, do some chamber-work; can give the best City references. Inquire for S. G., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; can furnish best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits gentlemen's washing to do at home, or would go out by the day in private families. Call at No. 430 West 38th-st.

NURSERY-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable girl, to take care of children, (no baby;) is a good seamstress, operator on sewing-machines, and has no objection to do chamber-work; good City references. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS INfant's nurse desires a permanent situation in a gentleman's family; wishes to take entire charge; willing to travel; is neat and genteel, careful and obliging; undoubted City references for ability and character. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as nurse for infants or growing children; has had considerable experience; can produce City references for character and ability that will bear the strictest investigation. Inquire for H. L., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st.

NURSE.—PROTESTANT AMERICAN, young, neat, intelligent; willing to go to country and take care of one or two children not under 3 years; good references as to character and capability. Apply at the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF middle age as first-class nurse for infants or growing children; has unexceptionable references from the first families of this City; parties wishing the services of a really competent person, inquire for E., Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NOVA SCOtia girl as nurse and seamstress; is thoroughly capable and reliable; has the best of reference from last employer in this City. Call at Insurance and Employment Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, LATELY landed; understands the care of children and is a good seamstress; has no objection to do some chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French and German Office.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTEStant English woman to take care of an invalid lady, and do plain sewing; best of City reference can be given. Call or address for two days No. 234 East 36th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to mind children; will assist in the domestic work; good reference. Call at No. 109 West 39th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS nurse and seamstress; can sew on machines; best reference. Call for two days at No. 538 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—By a very neat and genteel Protestant girl, with first-class City references; an expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; cut and fit, dress-make for ladies and children, dress hair, &c.; understands her duties thoroughly. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMstress, or Chamber-maid.—By a highly-recommended and desirable young woman; excellent seamstress; cut and fit; experienced operator on three machines; can do dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; experienced nurse; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED family seamstress (English) solicits a few more engagements to go out by the day, or would take home; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address Mrs. Matthews, No. 234 East 55th-st.

SEAMSTRESS &c.—BY A GIRL AS seamstress and lady's maid; has a knowledge of dress-making and hair-dressing; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 929 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, highly respectable and recommended, as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads; or would do chamber-work and waiting; no objections to the country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—PROTESTANT AND FIRST-class; capable of filling a man's place at waiting; has the very best of City references from leading families; wages, $18. Apply at the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 113 West 46th-st.

HELP WANTED.

SOLICITOR WANTED—TO RAISE AND collect funds for an old-established benevolent institution; a native American, over thirty, of character and energy, with direct City references; none else. Address, giving residence, ACTIVITY, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH woman as cook, washer, and ironer, to serve a family of six, at Elizabeth, N. J.; must be neat and quiet, and come with good testimonials; none but English or Scotch need apply at No. 24 Broad-st., up-stairs, Rooms Nos. 5 and 6, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED.—A COLORED MAN AS COACHman and waiter; none need apply without first-class reference. Address B. H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY IN THE office of a wholesale house in Front-st. Address Box No. 2,320 New-York Post-office, in handwriting of applicant, stating age, references and residence.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COACHMAN and gardener to go a short distance in the country. Address J. F. K., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE District of Columbia, sitting as a District Court of the United States.—Feb. 1, 1873.—In the case of the United States vs. The Rebel Ram Albemarle.—It is this day ordered that Tuesday, 11th day of February instant, A. D. 1873, is hereby set for the final hearing of the question and matters of distribution of the amounts found by the appraisers under the act of Congress of April 1, A. D. 1872. All persons interested must appear on said 11th day of February, 1873, instant, and show cause, if any exists, why the decree final should not be made. This notice will be inserted three times a week in each of the daily papers in the City of Washington, and in one daily paper in each of the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia, to be designated by the Clerk of this Court.

(Signed,) D. C. HUMPHREYS.

True copy:
R. J. MEIGS, Clerk, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. F. P. OLCOTT, late of Albany, N. Y., and Mr. J. P. MARQUAND and Mr. J. E. BROWN, of Boston, Mass., become partners in our business in Boston and New-York, and the interest and responsibility of Mr. STANTON BLAKE ceases this day.

BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
No. 28 State-st., Boston,
and No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

FEB. 1, 1873.

THE INTEREST OF MR. WILLIAM LUMMIS in our business has ceased, he withdrawing temporarily from active business on account of ill health. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873. No. 39 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG HORSE; sound, kind, and gentle, with or without harness and wagon. Apply at the tea-store, corner of 25th-st. and 8th-av.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

ONE OR TWO HORSES CAN HAVE board and good care in a private stable. Apply at No. 153 East 38th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE.

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.

American Plan, with Elevators.

Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON-AV.

To rent, with board, room for single gentlemen on fourth floor.

NO. 21 EAST 22D-ST.

A second-story front room to let, with board. Also, a single room.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; all Broadway stages pass this hotel. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—In consequence of unforeseen circumstances, parties occupying the second floor are obliged to vacate; the same are offered, with first-class board. References required.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1,267 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsome furnished rooms on second floor, for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class.

NO 55 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—To first class parties and adults only; elegant second story; also, rooms on fourth floor, for single gentlemen, with board.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, front rooms, second floor, together or separately.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.

IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE, OF OVER $15,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FINE TABLE CUTLERY, at store No. 18 John-st., commencing WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing daily till all is sold. The above stock consists, in part, of elegant tea sets, urns, centre-pieces, cake-baskets, castors, card-receivers, ice-pitchers, salvers, goblets, mugs, vases, forks and spoons, and a great variety of fine cutlery, and other goods too numerous to mention, all of which are guaranteed of the best quality, and from well-known manufacturers.

This being a peremptory sale to close the business, every article will be sold to the highest bidder.

Fixtures of store for sale.

By order of L. BOWEN, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Feb. 5, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 109 Mortgage Bonds of the same Company, $1,000 each; 278 Mortgage Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 Mortgage Bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each; and 59 Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, par $1,000 each.

For further particulars apply to

THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

Sale adjourned to Feb. 10, at same hour and place.

T. M. DAVIS, Receiver.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 21 North River, for account whom it may concern, about 150 cases Valencia Oranges, ex steam-ship Corinna. At 12½ o'clock, within their store, Palermo Oranges and Lemons ex Australia, and landing on Pier No. 20 North River. Fresh Valencia and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Corinna, on Pier No. 21 North River.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD,

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED Vice-President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman; understands the care of horses, harness and carriages thoroughly; gardening and milking, if required; will be found obliging and of good habits; has ten years' first-class references. Address E., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman; seven years of best City reference from present employer; cause of changing, selling out. Call or address M. C., in care of J. B. Brewster, 5th-av. and 27th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young (married) Englishman of long experience, in England and New-York; first-class City reference. Call or address Thomas, No. 157 East 35th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF long experience; good City driver; can milk if required; six years' reference; employer can be seen. Address G. N., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

FARMER &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife on a farm; would take charge; understands farming in all its branches; ten years' reference; can be seen all the week. Address G. F., No. 263 West 40th-st.

FOOTMAN, GROOM, PORTER, OR General Servant.—By a respectable young Swede, aged twenty-three years, (understands English,) with best City reference; will go in City or country at moderate wages, and strive to perform his duty. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; references first-class. Call on or address E. J. C., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, with good recommendations; will go to the country as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE man aged twenty-seven, who can care horses and cattle, milk, drive, do plain gardening, build fires, &c.; has three years' recommendations from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, as first-class waiter; has the best of City references for thorough efficiency, sobriety, and general character. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITER.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY or boarding-house, by a German Protestant young man, as waiter; willing, sober, and obliging; City references. Call or address No. 8 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WAITER.—BY A GOOD WAITER, UNDERstands his duties; speaks a little English; no objection to any distance in the country or City. Call till engaged, or address No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French Office.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN PRIvate family as waiter; has best City references; understands his business perfectly. Apply for C. F., No. 66 West 34th-st., Reid florists.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN man, as waiter; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED.—A LAD AGED SEVENTEEN, residing with his parents, and educated at Grammar School No. 40, wishes a situation in a broker's, banker's, or merchant's office; writes a good hand, and is quick at figures. Address C. C. B., Post-office Box No. 4,362.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor......Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager......Mr. A. M. Palmer

Begins at 8. Saturday Matinee at 1½.

ABSOLUTE TRIUMPH of the powerful new play

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD,
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD,

which will be repeated EVERY EVENING until further notice.

Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Welsh Edwards, F. F. Mackay, George Parkes, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, Miss Imogene Fowler.

During the piece a

BIRTH-DAY CHORAL,

Composed by Mr. H. Tissington, will be sung by a choir of thirty children.

Seats secured six days in advance.

Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SATURDAY at 1½, second MATINEE of ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WM. B. FRELIGH......Manager

SECOND WEEK. MONDAY, Feb. 3. SECOND WEEK.

BUFFALO BILL, BUFFALO BILL,

the most complete history of the wild life of the Hero of the Plains—depicted in the *New-York Weekly* by Ned Buntline.

EVERY NIGHT, EVERY NIGHT,

J. B. STUDLEY

will perform his original character of

BUFFALO BILL.

Mr. Hernandes Foster and his Pantomime of FE-FO-FUM will shortly appear.

J. M. BELLEW. TO-DAY.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

Mr. BELLEW will give his last reading in Association Hall TO-DAY.

PROGRAMME FOR MATINEE:

VIRGINIA......Macaulay
JOHN OAKHEART & SON......Boucicault
(Specially written for Mr. Bellew.)
DAVID'S LAMENT FOR ABSALOM...N. P. Willis
THE BLOOMSBURY CHRISTENING......Dickens
HENRY VIII. (Fall of Woolsey)......Shakespeare
THE SKELETON'S WEDDING......James
JOHN GILPIN......Cowper
OLIVER TWIST. (Bumble and Corney)....Dickens

Doors open at 1; begins at 2 o'clock. Tickets for sale at Schirmer's and at the Hall.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—POPULAR MATINEES.—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2,

The most pleasing reader,

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS,

with an entirely new programme.

Admission 50 cents—no extra charge for reserved seats—at the hall and Schirmer's.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

LECTURE BY

ANNA E. DICKINSON.

Subject—JOAN OF ARC.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Nelson & Phillips', No. 805 Broadway; Gurley's, No. 312 4th-av., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

DRAMATIC

FRENCH READINGS

At Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S.

FREE LECTURE

THIS MORNING, AT 10½,

AT NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, at 6 o'clock P. M., at H. MOUQUIN'S Restaurant, No. 141 Fulton-st. and No. 20 Ann-st.

ALLAN CURR, F. R. S.—THE CELEbrated Scottish lecturer will deliver his very humorous lecture, *Success in Life*, at Seventeenth-street Baptist Church, near 6th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

MARK TWAIN—FEB. 5. Subject of lecture: THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Tickets at the Mercantile Library Rooms.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS—MATINEE—Association Hall, SATURDAY, 2 P. M.—Reserved seats, 50 cents—at Gurley's and Schirmer's.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and other officers and committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February next. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M., and close at 8 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.

F. A. P. BARNARD, President.

JOHN A. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The sixth and last lecture of the course will be delivered at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, by Rev. WILLIAM ORMISTON. Subject—*Everybody's School, or, Lessons from Life.* Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS and Tradesmen of the City of New-York.—The regular meeting of the Society will be held at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. THOMAS EARLE. Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,

now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-av.

School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching; common-sense management.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

UTICA FEMALE SEMINARY,

ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

The Winter term will commence on the 10th of February, 1873. For information or catalogue apply to the Principal, Mrs. E. F. HAMILL.

SEVEN SPRINGS SEMINARY.

Home School for young ladies. Send for circular. Miss A. E. POMEROY, Principal, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Route Neuilly, Paris.)

Second term begins on Feb. 1. French classes for ladies three times a week.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 23. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Spring term begins Feb. 11.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil.

I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

FRENCH, ITALIAN OR SPANISH.—Thorough instruction; theory and oral practice, insuring conversational fluency. Prof. BONFANTI, No. 241 West 14th-st. Foreigners taught English. Translations.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A Military College, established 1834. Preparatory Department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys, South Amboy, N. J.; terms, $200 to $250 per year. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

FINE ART TUITION—IN OIL AND water color painting, by Prof. G. A. GILBERT, Studio, No. 142 East 16th-st.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 136 WEST 41ST-st., with primary and limited number. Large experience and highest references.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN LAdy, daughter of a Protestant clergyman, a situation in a respectable family to teach children; would have no objection to spending a few hours in sewing; best reference is given. Apply to B. M., No. 60 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

ENGLISH BRANCHES.—CHILDREN'S classes of six, at twenty cents each per hour, formed at private houses. Address PUPIL, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway—Begins at 8.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

MR. DALY'S BRILLIANT PARISIAN SENSATION.

ALIXE!	"ALIXE has made a grand hit, and is destined to outrun any play of the period."—*Evening Post.*
	"ALIXE offers some of the best acting that has been seen on the New-York stage for years."—*World.*
	"ALIXE is the talk in the clubs, in the cars, at the dinner-table, and in every walk of life; it is the dramatic sensation of this season."—*Herald.*

Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss LINDA DIETZ, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Mr. GEORGE CLARK, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. J. H. BURNETT.

THIRD ALIXE MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

_ Seats may be secured one week in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

23d-st., corner 8th-av.

Begins at 7½.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the Magnificent Oriental sensation, THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

MRS. JOHN WOOD!
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM!
THE ARAB TROUPE!
MURRAY'S STUD OF HORSES!
250 AUXILIARIES!

LAST MATINEE BUT ONE, SATURDAY NEXT AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION, A PECULIAR AMERICAN SENSATION Based upon a Parisian "Revue" of extraordinary character, and upon some of the experiences of Mr. MARK TWAIN, prepared expressly for the capacity of this grand theatre by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

THE SCENERY AND EFFECTS are of an ingenious and local character, and embrace all that is notable from BROADWAY to the ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

SEVENTH and LAST WEEK of BROTHER SAM, with

MR. SOTHERN as SAM.

Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss ROSE COGHLAN.

Mr. T. Robertson's exquisite comedy,

DAVID GARRICK,

will be produced on

SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 8,

Mr. SOTHERN sustaining his original part of DAVID GARRICK, as represented by him for over 200 nights at the Royal Haymarket Theatre, London.

SAM MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, FEB. 8, AT 1½ P. M.

NOTICE.—Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

Box-book opened one month in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.

Limited engagement of the talented and popular comedian, MR. W. J. FLORENCE, who will appear in his world-famous character of BOB BRIERLY, in Tom Taylor's instructive dramatic picture, in five parts, illustrating phases in English every-day life, entitled the

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

presented with new and appropriate scenery, and cast to the full strength of the company, including

MR. C. R. THORNE, Jr......as......HAWKSHAW
MR. ROBERT PATEMAN...as......GREEN JONES
MISS BELLA PATEMAN...as...MAY EDWARDS

FIRST "FLORENCE" MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2. TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

UNABATED SUCCESS.

The magnificent and unapproachable spectacle, LEO AND LOTOS.

Peerless in pageantry, pre-eminent in perfection.

New songs, new music, new dances.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

Americus, Davies, Siegrist, Trained Dogs.

Every evening and Saturday matinee.

OLYMPIC. ALHAMBRA.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE OF

Alhambra	Prof. Tobin's wonderful	Alhambra
Alhambra	OPTICAL ILLUSION.	Alhambra
Alhambra	The popular Kelly & Leon.	Alhambra
Alhambra	The famous Lenti Troupe.	Alhambra
Alhambra	Morris' Mystic Changes.	Alhambra
Alhambra	Beautiful Ballets, &c.	Alhambra
Alhambra	POPULAR PRICES.	Alhambra

OLYMPIC. MATINEE AT 2.

LAST MATINEE BUT ONE of the magnificent spectacle of ALHAMBRA. ALHAMBRA.

Admission, 50 cents; secured seats, $1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

AFTERNOON, AT 2.	EVENING, AT 8.
The young actor, Mr. J. W. WARD, in Maeder's celebrated Drama of BUFFALO BILL; or, KING of the BORDER MEN.	CONTINUED SUCCESS of the great actor Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, in the American Drama of KIT, KIT, the Arkansas Traveler.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.

Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.

The febcity will eventuate at 8 o'clock.

Carriages may be ordered at 9¾.

Genuine hit. Screams of laughter at

THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

MARK
TWAIN,
STEINWAY
HALL,
TO-NIGHT.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS' READINGS.—Elizabeth, 5th; Yonkers, 6th; Paterson, 7th; Association Hall, (2 P. M.) 8th; Brooklyn Academy, 10th.

LECTURES.

REV. JOHN WEISS'

LECTURES ON HUMOR AND SOME CHARACTERS OF SHAKESPEARE will be given in Robinson Hall, No. 18 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., at 8 P. M., as follows, viz.:

Feb. 7—Subject: "The Cause of Laughter."
Feb. 10—Subject: "Wit, Irony, and Humor."
Feb. 14—Subject: "The Humor of Shakespeare—Touchstone, Bottom, Dogberry, and Malvolio."
Feb. 20—Subject: "Ajax, Macbeth, Lear."
Feb. 22—Subject: "Falstaff."
Feb. 24—Subject: "Hamlet."

Tickets can be procured at the bookstores of D. Appleton & Co., James Miller, E. P. Dutton & Co., D. G. Francis, F. W. Christern, and G. P. Putnam; also at Steinway & Sons', Chickering's, G. Schirmer's, and F. Blume's.

STEINWAY HALL. FEB. 5.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURE.

MARK TWAIN.

Subject of lecture: THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Tickets, 75 cents and $1, at the hall, No. 114 Broadway, Schirmer's, and the Library desk.

LECTURE BY

PROF. ALLAN CURR, F. R. S.,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, 1873,

in the

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

12th-st., near 6th-av.

Subject—"The Scottish Covenanters."

Tickets......Fifty cents.

REMEMBER DR. DEEMS' LECTURE TO-NIGHT at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Trytes.* A rare chance. Admission free. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st. Rev. Dr. ORMISTON will follow, Feb. 27; a fine hall and handsome surroundings; worth seeing and hearing—this is.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway,

Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS.

"*Special Safe Offer.*"

Merchants, dealers, and all wishing to buy Pianos are solicited to write for Information, Circulars, and Price Lists.

GUARANTEE UNLIMITED AND SATISFACTION ASSURED by our "*Special Safe Offer.*"

Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AT NO. 101 4TH-AV.

Special bargains in Square and Upright Pianos.

BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.

NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $250, $275, $300.

Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

AT HAINES BROS.,

No. 27 Union-square.

First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av.—Thorough instruction in piano, vocal culture, reading music, violin, organ, harmony, languages, &c. (class or private lessons;) $10 to $25 a course; open 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 48 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, &c.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

FISCHER NEW-SCALE PIANOS, with improvements, the most reliable pianos made, No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Second-hand pianos very cheap, and pianos to let.

A LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE PUpils on the piano; $10 per term; special attention given to beginners. No. 138 West 36th-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT pain; fifteen years; benumbing application; beautiful teeth, $1; set, $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. F. VELLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., near Broadway.

A CURIOUS VERDICT.

Conclusion of the Duryea Murder Inquest—The Jury Virtually Acquit the Murderer.

Twelve millions of dollars are represented in the Simmons family, of which John E. Simmons, who brutally murdered Nicholas W. Duryea in Liberty-street on the evening of the 16th of December last, is a member. The jury impaneled by Coroner Keenan to investigate the homicide committed by Simmons were T. H. Hamilton, of No. 132 East Twenty-first-street; E. B. Hurd, of No. 246 Henry-street; Francis J. Hawkes, of No. 666 Water-street; William Conlon, of No. 404 Greenwich-street; Peter Mahon, of No. 65 Division-street, and John Healy, of No. 7 Dover-street. Of these jurors, but three are found in the Directory. The readers of THE TIMES will remember the conclusive evidence against Simmons given by reputable witnesses, and heretofore published. Yesterday afternoon Coroner Keenan resumed the inquest, in the board-room of Bellevue Hospital. The usual gang of gamblers and policy-owners in attendance on the prisoner Simmons were present, and wore a peculiarly satisfied air. Eph, Tom, Chester, and William, brothers of John Simmons, the murderer, were in the room, holding frequent consultations with Jeffrards, the legal adviser of Simmons & Co. Messrs. John Graham and J. R. Fellows were present as counsel for Simmons, while Assistant District-Attorney Lyon appeared for the people. Simmons was brought in on a litter, and the attendants exhibited toward him the same delicate care so much remarked during the inquest.

The first witness called was Eugene Sherman, of No. 80 Coles-street, Jersey City, employed as clerk in a Broad-street broker's office. He testified:

At 6:30 o'clock on Monday night, Dec. 16, I left my place of business to go to the Post-office with letters; going from the Post-office to my home at 6:37 o'clock, I walked up Liberty-street, on the lower side. I noticed five persons standing near Sutherland's restaurant, looking at two men who were standing in front of the Triumph Insurance Company's building; one was a well-built, stout man; the other was a tall, slender-built young man; I heard the stout man say, "I'll swear against him;" the other man said, "Don't you pull anything on me;" with that the younger man struck the stout-built man; both fell together on the sidewalk, the slender-built man was on top and remained so for a few seconds, after which the stout man turned him over, and got on top. I then saw the stout man's arm moving with a motion as if he were hitting the younger one about the body. I went for a policeman, and, not finding one, returned and saw the old man get up on his feet. He staggered a few steps, and fell right in the street. I saw a man help him into Sutherland's restaurant. I identify Simmons as the elder and stouter-built man of the two. When the slight-built man struck Simmons, the latter did not fall. I did not see the young man take hold of Simmons by the throat; if he did so, I would be likely to see him; I am sure he did not. I have not conversed with any one about this case, except Capt. Caffrey, of the Second Precinct."

Officer Edward Webber, of the Second Precinct, was then called, and stated: On the evening of the 16th of December, while I was on post with Officer Meagher, on the east side of Broadway, about 7 o'clock, Richard Hoban, who was unknown yesterday, ran up to me, and said I was wanted in Liberty-street, as a man had been stabbed. I ran down Liberty-street, and found a crowd on the sidewalk in front of No. 69. On breaking through the crowd, I found the body of a man on the sidewalk. The body was partially twisted, the upper portion resting on the chest, while the lower portion rested on the right hip; his head laid on the step of basement of No. 69 Liberty-street. I asked "Who did this?" Some person said "They have taken him into Sutherland's." There was a pool of blood around the body. Before I went to Sutherland's I told Officer Meagher not to allow any one to touch the body. When I entered Sutherland's the prisoner was sitting on a high stool. His face, hands and garments were bloody. I asked him: "Are you the man who was fighting outside?" He made no answer. I then gave him in charge of Officer Meagher. I crossed the street, and some one in the crowd gave me a dagger sheath. It is the red morocco sheath now shown. Simmons sent me word by another officer that he had broken his leg, and desired a carriage to take him to the station-house. We got a fruit cart, and put him in it. We brought the deceased to the station-house on a stretcher. When in the station-house I searched the prisoner. In one of his pockets I found a German silver tip of a dagger-sheath. In the basement of Sutherland's, underneath the grating of the walk, John Kearns, who was with me, found a knife with a horn handle, which is now shown me. I gave the knife, sheath, and tip to Capt. Caffrey.

Officer Matthew Meagher, of the Second Precinct, swore that while on the way to the station-house he asked the prisoner how the fight began. He said that "this man struck me in the face and wanted to rob me." I asked him, "Do you know the man that struck you?" He answered "No." He then requested me not to ask him any more questions, as he was too nervous to answer.

John Kearns, of No. 17 City Hall-place, a porter at No. 64 Liberty-street, swore: While in company with Officer Webber I found the knife shown me in the cellar of Sutherland's restaurant, under the sidewalk-grating, in front of the main entrance of the building.

P. Duryea, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, the deceased, was my uncle. About six or seven weeks before this murder I was standing in front of No. 67 Liberty-street, when Simmons came up and said, "Its pretty rough, my losing all my business. I think Nick is taking all the business away from me." I told Simmons he was mistaken, that my uncle was not connected with the lottery business at that time. He replied, "He may tell you so, but he is." We talked that way for a few minutes, when he asked me to have a drink. We went to Sutherland's, and while at the bar he said, "I'll fix the —— s—— for beating me out of my business. I'll lift the roof off his head, and he never will live to have any good of the money he makes." I said he ought not to talk that way, for men that talked never did anything. He replied, "If I don't do it, you know I have the gang that will." I told my uncle of this, but he said, "He is not a man to do anything of the kind, and he never carried a weapon after, though I advised him to do so."

F. Leroy Satterly, Police Surgeon, swore: I examined the prisoner in the Second Precinct. Found his left ankle fractured. He told me he thought it was caused by a blow from a club. I asked the prisoner if he had any other bruises except a slight one on the inner side of the fractured ankle, and he said he had not. I measured the width of the knife produced with a wound in Duryea's groin, and they corresponded exactly.

This finished all the witnesses procured by the Police, and at this point a new feature was inaugurated. Witnesses were called by the Coroner procured by the prisoner and his friends, and whose very existence was unknown to Capt. Caffrey, who searched the whole City for every one who might know anything pertinent regarding the murder. How they came to be subpoenaed is as yet unknown. The District-Attorney will doubtless find interesting employment in sifting their antecedents and evidence. The first of these witnesses was Robert H. Clarke, of No. 21 Macdougal-street, a clerk for Mr. Adams, who attends to the telegraphing business of Simmons & Co. He swore that while seated in Mr. Adams' office, on the second floor of No. 67 Liberty-street, he heard a slow unsteady step on the stairs, and looking through the open office door, saw Duryea pass by toward the office occupied by Simmons. He was so anxious to be certain that it was Duryea that he followed the man into Simmons' office, and speaking to the witness Stryker for an excuse, looked the man straight in the face, and learned positively that he was Duryea. In this regard Clarke is flatly contradicted by Stryker, Simmons' clerk, who swore that the only persons in Simmons' office while Duryea was there were Simmons, a Mr. Dalson, Stryker, and Duryea. The witness, who gave his testimony or statement in a remarkably hesitating way, proceeded to say that Duryea had his hands in his pockets, and that Simmons said, "What have you got in your pockets? Take your hands out." Duryea replied, "Oh, I have nothing but a handkerchief." After Simmons and Duryea went down-stairs, witness heard loud words on the sidewalk, and went to a window over a hatchway looking out on the street. He saw Simmons and Duryea in angry dispute, and ran back and told Stryker and Dalson that they had better go down-stairs.

James Rooney, of No. 548 West Fifty-second-street, who gave his occupation as a brewer, but who is quoted in the directory as "liquors," was next called, and testified to passing through Liberty-street at the time of the murder; saw Duryea grab at Simmons' throat and knock him down, but saw no stabbing. In answer to a question put by District-Attorney Lyon, he said that he was met in Chambers-street by a strange man and subpoenaed, but he had not the slightest idea what he was wanted for.

The next witness gave his name as Alexander Graham, of No. 231½ Bowery, a butcher. His name is not to be found in the Directory. On the Coroner being requested to ask the witness where his place of business was, the reply came that he had none. He testified that he met Duryea on a Brooklyn ferry-boat, and that Duryea, alluding to Simmons, said, "I shall be obliged to kill that ——, and I've got it here to do it with," making a motion toward his pocket. When asked did any person hear this conversation, Graham said that a Mr. Baldwin, purser on the steamer Wilmington, did.

Dr. Ranso Amabile, of the Park Hospital, swore that on Simmons' entering the hospital, he found him suffering from a Pott's fracture. On his throat were three very slight marks of ecchymosis. Simmons directed his attention to those marks, and complained of a sore throat. There was a slight scratch under the eye, so slight as to be barely perceptible. Next morning noted a slight inflammation of Simmons' throat.

The jury then retired, and, after an absence of an hour and a quarter, returned with the following verdict: "We find that the deceased, Nicholas W. Duryea, came to his death, on the night of Dec. 16, 1872, from stab-wounds received in a quarrel with the prisoner, John Simmons, and the jury believe, from the evidence, that it was not premeditated, and that the prisoner, from previous threats made by deceased toward him, may have considered his life threatened."

To say that the verdict took every respectable man in the room by surprise, would be saying but little in comparison to the effect it produced. The whole gang of gamblers and policy men showed their joy without concealment, and clustered round the prisoner. Col. J. R. Fellows, associate counsel for Simmons, at once said: "Mr. Coroner, I have now to move that you fix bail for the appearance of the accused." Coroner Keenan said: "I shall formally examine him first." Then Simmons was examined, and said: "My name is John E. Simmons. I am forty-six years old; born in Maryland; residing at No. 113 East Fourteenth-street; and I am in no business at present." In reply to the question what had he to say regarding the charge, Simmons was answered for by Col. Fellows, who said: "He answers that in the act he did he acted strictly in self-defense, and in the apprehension that his life was in imminent danger." Col. Fellows then renewed his motion to fix bail. Coroner Keenan said he would render a decision in the Coroners' office at 11 o'clock to-day. Simmons was then committed to the custody of Capts. Caffrey and Williams pending the refusal or giving of bail. As the result of the verdict, it is understood that Eph. Simmons, who has hitherto honored Louisville, Ky., with his presence, and the entire flock of Simmonses, have determined to take up their abode here, and inaugurate an increased lottery and policy business in the City.

WHO SIMMONS' JURY WERE.

John Healy, residing at No. 7 Dover-street, is a "messenger" in the Coroners' office. He was formerly President of the Common Council, and Alderman of the Fourth Ward, but falling from high estate in the service of Tammany, sank into his present insignificance. Controller Green has refused to pay him any salary, for the reason that the office of Coroners' messenger was created for him by William M. Tweed. Mr. Healy's occupation at present is drinking Fourth Ward whisky, drumming up jurors in petty coroners' cases, and in serving on juries whenever asked to do so. E. T. Hurd, of No. 246 Henry-street, is a Seventh Ward protégé of Coroner Keenan. He was a juror in the Fifth-avenue fire inquest, and gave his occupation as a mechanic. He is continually around the Coroners' office.

Francis J. Hamilton is proprietor of a livery-stable at No. 132 West Thirty-first-street. He is a noted sporting character. On the night that Scannell shot Donoghue he was in Johnson's pool-room with Jacob Clute, the policy man, and although within a few feet of Scannell and Donoghue, swore, on the Coroner's inquest, that he saw no shots fired and could not tell who fired the shots. Francis J. Hawkes, of No. 666 Water-street, is quoted in the Directory as a clerk. Peter Mahon, of No. 65 Division-street, has his occupation given in the Directory as "beer," and William Conlon, of No. 404 Greenwich-street, is a "waiter." Such is the jury that found a verdict almost tantamount to acquitting John E. Simmons.

THE NEW SYNDICATE.

Opening of the Books for the $300,000,000 Loan—The Terms of the Contract.

The books for the disposal of the remaining $300,000,000 five per cent. bonds of the funded loan of the United States were opened yesterday in this City. Negotiations were also begun in all of the principal cities of the Union, and in Europe. Ever since Mr. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury, awarded the contract for the negotiation of these bonds, much interest has been manifested as to the precise terms upon which the syndicate accepted the contract. The syndicate consists of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and themselves, and Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morgan, Rose & Co., and themselves.

It now appears that the terms for placing the bonds allow the banking firms engaged in the negotiation a profit of $6,000,000. They receive one and a half per cent. on the interest for three months, in gold, and the additional half of one per cent. provided by Congress, making two per cent. in all. Under these figures the syndicate take the bonds at 98 and sell them at par. Their obligation to the Government is to buy $10,000,000 right out, with the option of taking the entire balance, whether sold or not up to Dec. 1, 1873. The contract is similar to the one made with the last syndicate, owing to the fact that, after all the bonds under that contract were placed, (having been taken at 98,) the price fell two per cent. as soon as the books were closed in Europe.

The prospects of the new contract are very good, and it is believed that the bonds will find a ready sale, so that the entire loan may be put on the market.

The Rise in Erie Stock and its Consequences.

The recent rise in Erie has given currency to all sorts of rumors in Wall-street regarding it. It is generally conceded that Jay Gould is engaged in "bulling" the price of the stock, acting in concert with his brokers on the other side. It is said that a large number of prominent operators, both here and in Europe, are "short" of the stock, and that some of them were formerly connected with the Erie management; that the latter, to save themselves from pecuniary loss, are about to press charges against the officials who engineered the so-called "restitution," to compel them to disclose certain matters of detail, which have never yet been published, but which have been carefully suppressed to further stock-jobbing operations and lull the stockholders into fancied security. In connection with the Erie business it is said that Jay Gould is about to establish a brokerage house in London, to further enlarge his sphere of operations and enable him more successfully to influence the European markets. It is also stated that a special messenger, fully authorized to carry his plans into effect, left this City for Europe toward the close of last week. The house is to be a speculative one, and its business will be mostly confined to dealings in stocks which are of widely-fluctuating values upon the lists of the New-York Stock Exchange.

The Arcadian Club Reception.

The ladies' reception at the Arcadian Club to-morrow night, promises to be a notable affair in its array of dramatic, lyric, artistic, and literary celebrities. No less than eight prime donne will be present, in addition to such distinguished guests as Emily Faithfull, J. M. Bellew, John Weiss, Kate Field, Gen. Cesnola, Henry Blackburn, and Chas. Fechter.

The Vessel-Owners' Association.

The Vessel-Owners' and Captains' Co-operative Association met yesterday afternoon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in Pine-street. There was a large attendance. The annual election for officers, directors, and members of standing committees for the year ending Feb. 1, 1874, was held. In the list of officers the only changes made were: For First Vice-President, Isaac Hall; for Second Vice-President, H. W. Loud. In the board of directors E. J. Newberry was elected in the place of David T. Bayles, and J. Van Clief, Capt. E. L. Cramer, E. J. Hamilton, and H. P. Havens in the places respectively of Paul A. Cartwright, Nehemiah Hand, Henry W. Loud, and George M. Smith. The association, after the transaction of the usual routine business, adjourned.

Personal.

Bishop John Sharpe, of Salt Lake; ex-Mayor A. R. McHenry, of Philadelphia; Hon. F. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, President of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad; ex-Congressman C. R. Griggs, of Illinois; Major Worth, of the United States Army; ex-Congressman T. Cornell, of Rondout; Prof. R. E. Rogers, of Philadelphia; Hon. Julius Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, and Hon. J. H. Lathrop, of Washington, D. C., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman J. M. Wilson, of Indiana; ex-Congressman Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; Gen. A. J. Myer, of the United States Army; C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven, and A. W. Thurman, of Ohio, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Lewis McLane, of Baltimore; Col. M. McMichael, of Philadelphia, and Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, are at the Hoffman House.

Arinori Mori, the Japanese Minister, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. G. W. Hotchkiss, of Binghamton; Dr. F. M. Dearborn, of the United States Navy, and S. Wethenell, of Baltimore, are at the Astor House.

Farewell to Rev. Dr. Butler.

The congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the friends of Rev. Dr. Butler assembled, last evening, at the Seventh-street Church, to tender him a farewell on the eve of his departure for his new field of missionary labors, Mexico. Bishop Harris presided, and, after announcing the objects of the meeting, introduced Bishop Simpson, who addressed the numerous audience in a feeling and impressive manner. After giving a graphic sketch of Dr. Butler's missionary labors in India, and recounting his miraculous escapes during the fearful massacre known as the Indian mutiny, he drew a vivid picture of the present state of Mexico, and urged the necessity of sending propagators of the Gospel to that benighted and distracted country. He was confident of the success of Dr. Butler's mission, and concluded by invoking a blessing on the devoted laborer and his work.

THE RING FRAUDS.

More Developments to be Made Soon—The Aggregate Nearly $25,000,000.

"Reformers have only so far succeeded in scraping the top of the mud in their investigations into the Ring frauds," said a well-known lawyer of the Ring prosecution yesterday. "So completely have Tweed and his fellow-conspirators intrenched themselves behind acts of their own Legislature, the corrupt judges whom they had created, and their creatures whom they had placed in high office, that it is only by the laborious work of years that the full extent and enormity of the robberies committed will be disclosed."

It is gratifying, however, to know that the developments cannot be long delayed. In every department of the City Government which has passed under the sway of Republicans, fresh evidences of the frauds committed by their predecessors in office are being daily discovered, and the proofs collected. Meanwhile, the Council of Political Reform, the Committee of Seventy, and private individuals earnest for the public good are burrowing out facts which will lead to a complete discovery of the stupendous frauds committed by the Ring for their own evil purposes.

An immense amount of legal evidence has been tabulated concerning the maladministration of justice in the Police, District, and Marine Courts. They show clearly that bribes have been accepted, and that moneys which should have gone into the City Treasury were diverted from their proper channels into the pockets of the judges and officials of the courts. Startling facts concerning the long-suspected corruption of the Police Department have been unearthed, and there is not a department of the City Government whose records do not show that robberies have been committed to a greater extent than was before believed possible. Much of the evidence tabulated is now being shown to the Legislature, and it is also intended to make it the basis for new indictments by the Grand Jury of a number of individuals who now consider themselves secure with their ill-gotten gains.

One of the investigations which has been quietly pursued for some time past has led to the discovery of facts in relation to the special-audit frauds surprising in their character. The total amount stolen by this clever bit of machinery, it is said, has been proved to be nearly $10,000,000, instead of $6,300,000. A portion of the money divided in this way was never traced. The new evidence clearly traces the entire amount, and gives the name of every person who received a percentage. It shows, it is understood, that Tweed got, as his share of these special-audit frauds, $1,500,000, instead of $932,858 20.

All the evidence so far collected is tabulated in documentary form, and filed for use, it is said, in the trial of the civil suits soon to be commenced against the individual members of the Ring. The aid of the District-Attorney's office has been extended to those now investigating these frauds, and the books of banks whose officers refused previously to give up, are being scrutinized. Perhaps the accounts of the Department of Public Works, where Tweed held the supreme power, are unrivaled as showing the most shameful exhibit of fraud over those of any other department of the City.

These accounts were thoroughly overhauled by Messrs. Davenport and Lyons, on behalf of the Committee of Seventy, about a year ago, and the result of that investigation was published at length in THE TIMES. Every facility was given to the Investigating Committee by Commissioner Van Nort, and an immense amount of evidence was carefully and laboriously collected, to be preserved for future use. The most glaring of the frauds in this department, it will be remembered, were committed through the agency of Tweed's Superintendent of the Bureau of Department and Supplies, William Hennessy Cooke. That individual is still at large in the City.

The amount of money stolen from the City was estimated, by the Committee of Citizens and Aldermen in 1871, to be $26,000,000. It is said that the present investigation makes the amount $20,000,000 at least. When there is added to this amount the vast number of minor robberies in every branch of the City and County Government, the aggregate may come near the first figures. The grand total will probably far exceed the largest estimate made in 1871. It is understood that it has been the intention to present the facts given here in an official form, and it is believed that the public will be astounded at the disclosures when they are made.

Property-Owners' Protest Against Steam on Atlantic-Avenue, Brooklyn.

A meeting of citizens largely interested in property on Atlantic-avenue was held last evening at the Casino, No. 168 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of taking measures to resist the passage by the Legislature of Alderman Richardson's bill authorizing the use of steam on the city railroads, and to have Atlantic-avenue exempted from the provisions of the bill. A protest has been signed by a large number of the property-owners along the avenue, and it sets forth the nature and grounds of the opposition in part. The main reason of resistance being that experience and reason teaches the property-owners that the placing of steam-cars on the avenue will entirely ruin it for business and dwelling purposes, and, consequently, greatly depreciate the value of property situated thereon.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Chas. Sheppard, L. S. Burnham, Edwin Baker, E. W. Cruikshank, Col. Snow, and others.

A committee of five were appointed to go to Albany on Thursday, and present the protest of the meeting before the Railroad Committee, which meets at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of that day. A letter was read from Assemblyman Watt, of the Fourth District, Brooklyn, pledging his vote against Alderman Richardson's bill. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Jno. D. Cocks, Capt. Ambrose Snow, L. S. Burnham, Edwin Baker, Chas. J. Sheppard, and E. W. Cruikshank, was appointed to take the necessary measures to form a property-holders' protective association for Atlantic-avenue, and as soon as they have perfected a programme of organization, to call a meeting through the public papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

Railroads in the New-Jersey Legislature.

The bill for the incorporation of the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad Company, which was introduced in the New-Jersey Legislature, to legalize the consolidation of minor companies, which forms the National Railway Company, was set down as the "especial order" in the House of Assembly for yesterday. There was a large gathering from all parts of the State in the galleries of the Assembly Chamber yesterday. When the order of the day was called, Mr. Macknet, of Essex, immediately arose and moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee which reported it, in order to give certain parties interested an opportunity to be heard. He did not, he said, profess to be opposed to the bill, but he could not vote for it until certain provisions were explained. Messrs. Ryder and Letson, who are known as friends of the bill, opposed the motion, Mr. Letson observing that a recommittal would be fatal to a bill of this character. Mr. Ward referred to certain sections of the bill which he considered objectionable, and thought it should be further amended in the committee. One provision, which compels the company to issue $500,000 worth of stock to the State for the benefit of the school fund, he characterizes as mere clap-trap, since another section gave the company power to issue bonds, which might be foreclosed, and the stock held by the State sold out into the hands of the corporators. He hoped the bill would be recommitted for further consideration. Finally, after considerable skirmishing, the bill was recommitted by a vote of 35 to 7.

Before the session closed a bill was introduced, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Railroad managers, to incorporate the New-Jersey Railway Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, and with authority to build a road over the route selected by the National Company. The corporators named are: I. W. Scudder, Benj. G. Clark, David Dodd, George A. Halsey, John G. Stevens, Wm. G. Cook, Hugh M. Gaston, Charles Sitgreaves, Robt. F. Stockton, John S. Irick, Aug. Van Zandt, Nehemiah Perry, and Thomas McKean—nearly all known as friends of the Pennsylvania Company.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, as recorded at Hudnut's drug-store, No. 218 Broadway:

3 A. M.	35°	3 P. M.	48°
6 A. M.	37°	6 P. M.	45°
9 A. M.	40°	9 P. M.	45°
12 M.	43°	12 P. M.	39°

Average, 41½°.

A REVOLTING TRAGEDY.

Murder and Suicide in a Bleecker-Street House of Questionable Repute—A Distressing Mystery.

A tragedy, startling in its character and most horrible in its bloody details, was enacted last night, in the house of assignation No. 10 Bleecker-street, and created the most intense excitement among the residents of the neighborhood in which the deed was committed. There is as yet a great deal of mystery surrounding the case, as the identity of the victims has not been clearly established.

At about 8 o'clock, last evening, a man and woman, evidently both Germans, called at the house mentioned and engaged a room for the evening. A front room on the second floor of the house was assigned to their use, and to this room they both repaired. Nothing more was heard of their movements until about 9¼ o'clock, when Mrs. Marie Dittendorfer, the woman who keeps the establishment, and who was sitting in the front parlor on the first floor, in company with Edward Ulman, of No. 174 East Twenty-fourth-street, and several of the female inmates of the house heard a noise, followed by a succession of screams, evidently proceeding from the room on the second floor in which the strange couple had retired. Mrs. Dittendorfer hurried up-stairs followed by Ulman, and on reaching the landing at the head of the first flight of stairs, they were met by the woman coming out of the room, with blood streaming from a terrible gash across her throat. She staggered a few steps and sank exhausted at the foot of the stairs leading to the third floor, where she expired in a few moments, without having uttered a word. Horrified at the unexpected and terrible sight, Ulman fled from the house, and meeting Officer Kelly, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who was on duty in Bleecker-street, informed him of what he had seen. Procuring the assistance of Roundsman Conlin and Officers Dyruff and Quinlan, the officers proceeded to the house and found the woman lying dead at the foot of stairs. She was attired in her chemise only, and this was completely saturated with blood. On entering the room which the couple had occupied, another terrible sight was presented to their view, for outstretched on the bed was found the male companion of the deceased woman, with his throat terribly gashed, and apparently breathing his last. He was lying on his back at the edge of the bed, while his right arm was hanging over the side of the bedstead, the hand almost touching the floor. Within a few inches of the hand a large razor was found, the blade of which was covered with blood. This was the weapon with which the deed had been committed. The room presented evidences of a severe struggle. In one corner of the apartment, at the eastern window, a chair was overturned, and near by was found a portion of the woman's under-clothing, which was covered with blood, and the wall at this point was found spattered with blood. The clothing of the woman was scattered about the room. On one chair was a dark poplin dress, trimmed with velvet, and on the bureau her black jockey hat was placed. A plated breast-pin which she had worn was also on the bureau, in close proximity to a paper collar which her companion and murderer had worn. The ear-rings to match the breast-pin were in the ears of the dead woman, and on her naked wrists still remained a pair of common jet bracelets. On a sofa in the opposite corner of the room, the clothing of the man, consisting of dark pants, vest, and business coat, dark brown overcoat, and high silk hat were lying, and at the foot of the sofa were his gaiter shoes. The hat was evidently of foreign, probably German, manufacture, but there was nothing especially noticeable about the rest of the clothing.

As the man was alive when found, he was placed on a stretcher and carried to the Mulberry-street Police-station. Ambulance-Surgeon Shaw, of Bellevue Hospital, was promptly in attendance, and, on examining the man, found that he had inflicted a terrible wound upon his throat, severing the windpipe and several important arteries. He was then in a comatose state and apparently unable to comprehend or answer the questions in regard to his name, age, and nativity, which were propounded to him by Sergt. Polhamus, in charge at the Station-house. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition and the Surgeon was of the opinion that he could not survive many hours.

An examination of the remains of the dead woman showed four terrible wounds, all of which had been doubtless inflicted with the razor. The wound which had evidently caused death was on the left side of the throat, apparently about five inches in length, and very deep. The carotid artery and jugular vein were both severed. Another wound was on the left cheek, extending to the chin, and laying bare the bone; and a third wound was found on the left shoulder. The thumb of the left hand was cut through. The deceased was a woman about thirty-five years of age, with a well-marked German cast of features. She had dark hair and light eyes, and had evidently been quite handsome in her youth. Her companion is a man about forty years of age, with sallow complexion, dark hair and a heavy, drooping moustache.

The weapon with which the terrible deed was committed is a new razor, with an unusually broad blade, on which is etched "U. S. Navy," and is of Wortenholm manufacture. Among the clothing of the man was found the case in which the razor was inclosed when purchased.

A thorough search of the clothes of the deceased revealed a clue to her identity, from which she is supposed to be Mrs. Barbara Schaffer, a German woman, who had been separated from her husband for over a year past, and was said to have been living with one Stephen Haas, a letter-carrier. In her pocket-book was found a card bearing the inscription, "Stephen Haas, Pens. Officier, U. S. A." On the reverse, written in pencil, "Katie Waldemer, No. 90 Eldredge-street." Another card, similar to the above, was also found, on the reverse of which was written, "My dear Barbara: Remember the 13th of September." Also a pawn-ticket for a bed pawned at the establishment of M. Frankel, No. 2 Oliver-street, on the 14th of October, and which was made out in the name of O. Schaffer, and a portion of an envelope addressed C. E. Hawley, Esq., No. 91 Ludlow-street. Six dollars in currency, and a German silver piece were also found, together with a slip cut from the *Sun* of Sept. 14, 1872, containing the account of a trial before Justice Scott, at the Essex Market Police Court, in which it was stated that Mrs. Barbara Schaffer had caused the arrest of her husband for abandonment, and a letter-carrier, named Stephen Haas, had testified that the defendant in the suit had abandoned the plaintiff ten months previously and gone to Europe, leaving her destitute. One the return of the husband he found his wife living with Haas, and that he wanted her to return to him, but she had refused, saying that he "had sold her once for $50," and she would not live with him again. The suit was accordingly dismissed.

In the pockets of her companion were found several cards bearing the name of Stephen Haas, similar to those described above, on one of which was written in pencil, "Oh! Stephen, I do remember the 26th of Sept., 1872."

Mrs. Dittendorfer states that she does not know either the man or woman, and could not tell whether they had visited her house before. None of the inmates of the house recognized either of the parties. It is probable, however, that the woman was Mrs. Barbara Schaffer, and the man Stephen Haas, her paramour.

No clue to the motives which induced the murderer to commit so terrible a crime has been obtained, nor is it probable that they will be ever satisfactorily established. What passed in the apartment in which the tragedy was enacted can only be conjectured, but from the appearance of the room, it is believed that the woman had risen from the bed and was about to attire herself, when she was attacked by her companion; for in the corner of the room where the woman's skirts were lying a great deal of blood was found on the floor and on the wall, and a bloody trail leads from this spot to the door and into the hallway. The murderer then probably threw himself on the bed and cut his own throat, as the pillows and disarranged bedclothing were saturated with blood.

The New-Jersey Court of Chancery.

The New-Jersey Court of Chancery met at Trenton, yesterday. The list of cases for hearing and argument numbers eighty. No opinions were read. It had been expected that the decision of Vice-Chancellor Dodd in the great case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company versus the National Railway Company would be delivered, but it is now understood that the decisions of Chancellor Zabriskie upon the cases argued before him will first be read, and it is presumed that the Vice-Chancellor's opinion in this celebrated case will not be heard before to-morrow morning. The expected decision is looked for with great interest among lawyers and railroad men.

The American Institute—The Reformer's Second Meeting.

The second meeting of members of the American Institute favoring the reform movement recently organized, took place last evening, in Room No. 24, Cooper Union, Mr. D. J. Whitney presiding. Brief speeches urging immediate and thorough action in stopping the mismanagement, which, it is claimed, threatens the existence of the Institute, were made by the Chairman, by Mr. John Dawmnell, and by Messrs. W. W. Niles, Pierre Odell, the Secretary of the meeting, Mr. W. L. Ormsby, Jr., and others. Mr. A. J. Cameron said that stronger measures than by-laws are necessary, and that so long as the present system of awarding medals at the fairs is continued, so long will the present mismanagement last. Mr. Jackson also complained of the system of awards and the conduct of the fairs of the Institute.

The following resolution was adopted on motion of the Secretary:

Resolved, That it is of the utmost importance that the present officers, board of managers, and committeemen of the Institute should not be re-elected, and we should view their re-election with special repugnance.

Mr. Horatio Walker, President of the Reform Committee, and Chairman of its Investigating Committee, said that the Investigating Committee had been told to be careful whose names they mentioned, or sheriff's writs might be sent after them very quickly. He intimated that at the proper time the committee would make known what roguery they have discovered. He charged Prof. Barnard, the President of the Institute, with violating its rules, and he would prefer charges against him difficult to refute if the reform party came into power. Their President ought to be a man who, when he put his foot down, would take a firm stand, and not be intimidated by anybody. Mr. Walker made a very earnest speech, and was loudly applauded. Other short speeches were made, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday next, when preparations will be made for the election, which takes place on the Thursday following.

Judgments Against the City of New-York—Mr. Green's Statement.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Controller Green, in answer to a resolution of the House relative to the payments of judgments against the City of New-York, and costs and fees paid, sent to the House to-night a detailed report showing, first, that all payments obtained on actions commenced from one to nine years before the present Controller took office, and which have been paid by him, the total amounts to $61,280 37, including costs, fees, and interest, $36,280 37. Second—Judgments, orders in actions, and proceedings which were commenced since the present Controller entered upon office, and paid by him, $21,022 16. The costs, Sheriffs' fees included, amounted to $515 10. Third—The counsel fees, &c., paid by the Department of Finance since the present Controller entered upon office were as follows: On retainers of the Governor and Attorney-General, paid on certificate of the Attorney-General and Chas. O'Conor, $1,386 10; W. H. Peckham, $10,000; C. O'Conor, actual cash disbursements, he declining to take pay, $5,136 10; Lyman Tremain, $1,500; H. L. Clinton, $1,500; H. C. Allen, $1,500; James Emmott, $1,000; Lyman Tremain, $2,500; K. J. M. Buckingham, $250; W. H. Peckham, $5,000; Lyman Tremain, $3,000. Arrearages of 1871, as provided by the law of 1871, to Geo. Y. Curtis, $5,000; Thomas T. C. Buckley, $5,000; Thomas T. C. Buckley, $1,600; A. S. Vanderpoel, $2,000; John H. Strahan, $5,000; J. H. Dukes, $679; D. C. Calvin, $1,100; J. K. Porter, $5,000; J. H. Strahan, $3,250; A. S. Vanderpoel, $2,000; A. S. Regemer, $2,000; Keller & Blake, $750. On retainers of Finance Department—N. J. Waterbury, $1,000; J. H. Strahan, $4,000; N. J. Waterbury, $3,500; J. H. Strahan, $4,000; J. H. Strahan, $3,000; W. H. Peckham, $750. On retainers of Corporation Counsel—J. H. Dukes, $200; H. S. Falker, $587 25; D. S. Dean, $4,598; A. S. Vanderpoel, $750; D. C. Calvin, $450. On retainer of Fire Department, J. B. Meyers, $2,083 35. On retainer of Department of Health, A. S. Vanderpoel, $2,083 30. On retainer of Department of Buildings, M. S. Farrell, $1,333 32; same, $2,551. On retainer of Board of Apportionment and Audit, J. H. Strahan, $3,000; expenses of Contract Commissioner, J. H. Strahan, $3,000.

THE CENTRAL AND HUDSON DOUBLE TRACK.

The Committee on Railroads of the House has agreed to report the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad double track bill.

The Missouri Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—Joseph Bogy, son of Senator-elect Bogy, was before the Senatorial Bribery Committee this afternoon. He visited Jefferson City prior to the Senatorial caucus, to aid in the election of his father by using his influence with members. He persuaded Senator Rages, on the score of old friendship to vote for his father instead of for Blair, who was his candidate. He had but a small amount of money with him, and did not see any $1,000 bills. He knew there was no connection between his father and Gen. Dorris.

Nothing was brought out during the examination in any way implicating young Bogy or his father in the use of money to procure votes.

The Kansas Senatorship.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 4.—A concurrent resolution passed both branches of the Legislature to-day, providing for a joint committee to investigate the charges of bribery in the late senatorial election.

Court of Appeals Orders.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The following orders were made this day by the Court of Appeals:

Ordered, That this court will take a recess from the 28th day of February, A. D. 1873, to the 24th day of March, A. D. 1873; that a new calendar be made for the court, commencing on the said 24th day of March; that all causes upon the present calendar not transferred to the Commission of Appeals or otherwise disposed of be placed upon the new calendar without further notice; that other causes may be noticed on or before the 10th day of March, A. D. 1873, and put upon said calendar. Causes remaining upon the present calendar will be called and heard in their order during the present month.

Ordered, That in pursuance of the amendment of the sixth article of the Constitution adopted in the year 1872, 500 causes pending in this court be transferred to the Commission of Appeals; that such of said causes as are upon the present calendar of this court will be placed upon the calendar of the Commission of Appeals, and heard without further notice for the term commencing on the 4th of March next. That the following are the causes hereby transferred, with the calendar-number prefixed to such of said causes as are now on the calendar of this court.

(Signed,) E. O. PERRIN, Clerk.

The Turf—Racing at the Tenbroeck Course, Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 4.—To-day was the first day of the races of the Jockey Club at the Tenbroeck Course. The attendance was good.

FIRST RACE—Sweepstakes for three-year olds; one and a quarter miles; entrance, $40, half forfeit; $200 added by the club. Joe Johnston, Chief Engineer, and Rutledge started. Joe Johnston won in 2:19.

SECOND RACE—Sweepstakes for two-year olds; one mile; entrance, $30, half forfeit; $150 added by the club. Entries: Vandalite and Pariee. The latter was the winner in 2:39.

THIRD RACE—Mile heats; purse, $200—$150 to the first, $50 to the second horse; best two in three. Prussian, Frank Hampton, and Midnight started.

SUMMARY.

Frank Hampton	1	1
Prussian	2	2
Midnight	dis.	

Time—1:51, 1:51.

Masonic Meeting of the Grand Chapter at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Grand Chapter met at 11 o'clock this morning. All the grand officers were present, as were also representatives of 180 subordinates chapters. The Grand High Priest and Deputy presented the annual addresses, which were referred to a special committee. The annual reports of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary were presented and referred. The election of officers takes place Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. In the afternoon the order of High Priesthood will be conferred on forty-nine companions. This evening the Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine met in assemblage and constituted an Albany conclave. Mr. Albert J. Goodall, of the thirty-third degree, and other distinguished Masons were present.

Steamers Fast in the Ice in Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.—The steamers Messenger and Manisto, of the Engelman Transportation Company, were fast in the ice near the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. The former vessel is reported three miles off Whitehall, and the Manisto five miles further out. Provisions to last each about eight days were conveyed to them over the ice. Both boats still have fuel, but the quantity is thought not to be large. The crews are well. The ice around both steamers is from five to nine feet thick, with occasional spaces of open water.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

On Monday night burglars stole $300 worth of calf-skins from No. 11 Vandewater-street, and $300 worth of head-nets from the harness-shop on the second floor.

The second annual entertainment of the Young Men's Christian Union took place last evening at Union Hall, No. 207 Bowery, and was a very pleasant affair.

The second annual ball of the letter-carriers of the New-York General Post-office took place last night at Irving Hall, and was well attended. It was a very enjoyable affair.

The Jumel case was continued yesterday. Ex-Judge Elbert Herring, ninety-six years of age, was examined for the defense to prove that houses were leased from May to May. The defense will likely close to-day.

John W. Tyler, of Oswego, one of the newly-appointed Harbor-Masters, filed his commission yesterday, and was assigned to the Sixth District, known as the "Canal-boat District," extending from Whitehall to Pier No. 8 East River.

The Chicago and North-western Railway Company have made application to the Stock Exchange to have their consolidated seven per cent. mortgage gold bonds put on the call. This mortgage amounts to $48,000,000, and covers all the property of the company.

Three witnesses in the Stokes case, who had been detained in the House of Detention, were awarded $600 by the Court. They called upon the Chamberlain yesterday for the money, but he said the appropriation for the payment of witnesses having run out, he was unable to pay them.

The Board of Police yesterday awarded Patrolman Patrick Pendergast, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, a silver medal of honor for his heroic conduct in saving from drowning Mr. Simon Feldheim, who fell overboard from a Jersey City ferry-boat, at the foot of Cortlandt-street, several nights ago.

The William Haw, Jr., Association have elected the following officers: President, Robt. McChristy; Vice-Presidents, Edward Murray and Benjamin Page; Secretaries, John Cooper, Jr., and Henry E. Gmon; Treasurer, Clarence Heildelberg; Trustees, Wm. F. Haradon, John Eagleson, and S. S. Doty.

Jeremiah M. Wilson, Chairman of the Credit Mobilier Committee, who arrived in the City Monday evening, left for Boston yesterday morning, after calling at the office of Dr. Thomas C. Durant, and learning that all the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are in that city.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Ninth Assembly District have elected the following officers: President, George B. Deane, Jr.; First Vice-President, James Jackson; Second Vice-President, Lewis E. Harker; Secretaries, Wm. D. Green and Samuel Dunlap; Treasurer, Fred. H. Clark.

Prof. Yeaman lectured last evening before the Columbia College Law School, on "The Checks and Balances in Government." He alluded to the functions of the Legislature, the Judiciary, and the Executive, and explained their relation to one another, and he pointed out the differences existing between a government with and that without a written constitution.

BROOKLYN.

The number of small-pox cases reported at the Health Office during the month of January was eighty-eight; deaths from the same cause, thirty-nine.

There was no change in ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch's condition last evening. He was then very low and restless, and his recovery was considered extremely doubtful.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Johnson has drafted an act for the annexation of New-Lots to the City of Brooklyn, on a basis of perfect equality in the city government.

The report of the Treasurer of the Brooklyn Institute shows that the institution has an annual income of $2,351 63, being the interest of $14,000 invested in park, and $18,000 in sewerage bonds.

The contagious diseases reported by the Health Officer during the week ending Feb. 1, were as follows: Small-pox, 20; scarlet fever, 7; typhoid fever, 30; diphtheria, 6; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 10.

LONG ISLAND.

August Alinquist was not indicted by the Long Island City Court, as has been reported.

The Long Island City Survey Commission made a report to the Common Council last night, stating that the field work for the survey of the city has been completed, and the maps are being made. The cost of the survey thus far has been $68,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

Martha A. Halsted, of Newark, has secured a verdict against the New-Jersey Insurance Company of that city entitling her to an annual allowance of $1,270.

The bill reported by the Citizens' Committee of Bloomfield, amending the town charter, not having proved satisfactory, has been referred to a special committee for revision, and, in its revised form, will be presented to a mass-meeting of the people on Monday evening next. It has been agreed to submit the question of the proposed annexation of the town to Newark to a vote of the people.

The jury in the case of Henry C. Boernitz, who was killed in Bergen Tunnel on the night of Jan. 27, has returned a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that the directors of the various railroads which pass through Jersey City instruct their employes to immediately notify the proper officers of any accident that may occur upon the road, and to properly care for bodies until placed in charge of the Coroner.

[Advertisement.]

"Harsh, wrinkled skin regains the beauty of youth by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. It is fresh, pure, and sweet.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Canada, from Liverpool.—H. Flemming, H. Standfast, H. Ballett, Mrs. Ballett and infant, Mr. Argles, Mrs. Argles, Miss Argles, Master W. H. Argles, Master L. C. Argles, Master R. F. Argles, Master P. Argles, G. Hunt, E. Affbet, R. F. Jackson, J. Shum, W. Llewellyn, Mrs. Llewellyn, C. McElroy, Mrs. McElroy, H. M. Clare, Dr. E. Smith.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mrs. Mercur and son, L. H. Smith, Miss Carrie Lee, Miss M. Raymond, R. L. Rubenstein, Thos. Smith, J. W. Dickinson, H. Boehler, E. Harrewan, Jr., E. Andrea.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—P. Knight, W. H. Metcalf, Alfred Brimton, Mrs. Frango, Mrs. Penspruzo, Miss Berry, Anson Call, John Bennion, Mark Lindsey.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Liverpool.—Capt. Clay, Miss Crooke, Thos. Gough, Mme. Furness, James Crooke, Miss Tillie Crooke, Mr. Duncan, Mrs. Crawford.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:05 | Sun sets.....5:23 | Moon sets...1:41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:37 | Gov. Island..2:26 | Hell Gate...3:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Feb. 4.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships British Army, (Br.,) Porter, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Golden Rule, (Br.,) McDonald, St. George, Middleton & Co.

Barks Luigi S., (Aust.,) Antonelch, Antwerp, Slocovich & Co.; Norma, (Ger.,) Hashagen, Bremen, Theodore Ruger; R. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, Matanzas, James E. Ward & Co.; Nonpariel, Flinn, Montevideo, for orders, W. H. T. Hughes; John Boulton, (Br.,) Lindsay, Laguayra and Porto Cabello; Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Duc Fratelli, (Aust.,) Cordrik, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Johnstone, (Bra.,) Da Cunha, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; Marquis Rose, (Germ.,) Necbever, Stettin, Howland & Aspinwall; Amanera, Price, Buenos Ayres, John Norton, Jr., & Son.

Schr. Nellie, Frencher, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Isabella, Barlowe, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Mary S. Lunt, (Br.,) Horton, St. Georges, N. B., B. J. Wenberg; Jesse Hart, Hart, Charleston, S. C. Loud & Co.; Anna L. McKeen, McKeen, Jacksonville, Fla., S. C. Loud & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Canada, which arr. 3d inst., reports encountered strong westerly gales the entire passage; Jan. 24, lat. 47 46, lon. 38 41, passed a White Star steamer bound E.; 25th, lat. 46 39, lon. 38 22, an Inman steamer bound do.; 31st, lat. 42 25, lon. 57 05, passed a ship showing numbers 7,981, 2d. pennant, bound do.; Feb. 2, lat. 40 40, lon. 67 47, an Inman steamer do.; same time, an Anchor line steamer do.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co. The S. C. arr. 3d inst., and reported as steam-ship Georgia.

Steam-ship Manhattan, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Jan. 15, via Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 75 passengers to Williams & Guion. Jan. 23, lat. 46 18, lon. 48 46, at 1 A. M., passed a national steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Duke of Athole, (of London,) Peebles, Shanghai Oct. 1, with mdse. to Heinemann, Payson & Morgan. Passed Anjier Nov. 4, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 11, St. Helena Dec. 24, and crossed the equator Jan. 5 in lon. 27 30; had strong N. E. trades up to 26 N.; thence strong N. E. and N. W. gales; Nov. 4, Peter Holman, seaman, a native of Sweden, aged 34 years, fell from front of poop to main deck, and died same day from the effects of the fall; Jan. 31, Daniel Dougherty, seaman, a native of Scotland, aged 37 years, fell from the mizzentopsail yard overboard while reefing the topsail; heard his cries, but could render him no assistance, as it was blowing a strong gale at the time from the northward.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, W. N. W.; clear.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 4.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brussels, Captain Brooks, from New-York Jan. 25 for Liverpool, arr. here at 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The National Steam-ship Co.'s steam-ship Spain, Captain Grace, from New-York Jan. 22, arr. here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, en route for Liverpool and [illegible].

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 4.—The [illegible] Jan. 21 for Hamburg, [illegible]

LONDON, Feb. 4.—[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—[illegible] Jan. 23, [illegible] Queenstown [illegible] pany's steam-ship Ville de Paris, Capt. Surmont, from New-York Jan. 25, arr. here at [illegible] o'clock this morning.

Foreign Ports.

MARANHAM, [illegible]—In port, [illegible] to load for [illegible] Turrall, bound in.

PARA, [illegible]—In port, schr. [illegible] Augusta, [illegible] days; [illegible]

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WAS THE AGGREGATE
Daily Circulation
OF
THE SUN
FOR THE MONTH OF
JANUARY, 1873.

The daily issues of THE SUN for the month ending Jan. 31, were as follows:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	[illegible]	17	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	18	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	21	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	22	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	23	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	24	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	25	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	27	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	28	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	29	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	30	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	31	[illegible]
16	[illegible]		

TOTAL SALES OF MONTH.....2,717,420

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Have the satisfaction of announcing the completion of the Second Edition of the Reference Book, the first edition having been destroyed on Christmas Eve by the [illegible] fire.

By the employment of eight of the largest printing establishments in the United States [illegible] New-York, one in Philadelphia, and one in Boston—a feat in typography has been accomplished which has no parallel in this or any other country, viz., that of printing in a little over a month a huge volume containing the names of every Merchant, Banker, Manufacturer, Trader and Business man in the United States and Dominion of Canada, together with the location, trade, estimates of means and credit standing of each.

The numerous and important changes which occurred during January are included in the new volume, and subscribers get a better book than ever before, though somewhat later.

The delivery for the City of New-York will commence to-morrow by streets; but subscribers who desire to obtain the new book at once can be supplied at our main office, (No. 335 Broadway,) by sending a messenger with an order and the old (July) Book.

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